

G. J. Snider.



ALBERTA
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INSTITUTE

JOURNAL
1942

Published annually by
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CALGARY, ALBERTA

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In Memoriam



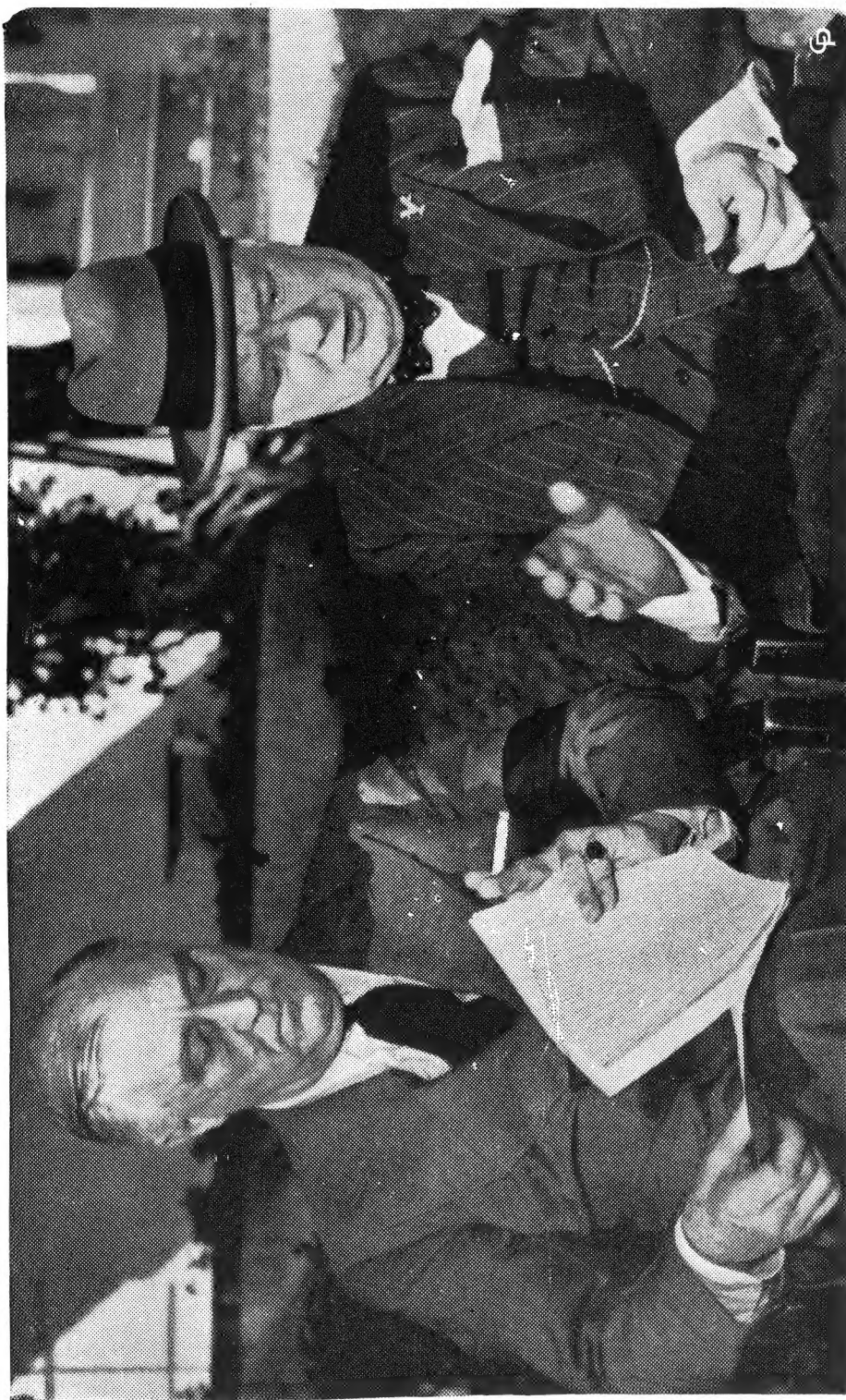
HON. LT.-COL. S. L. McMULLEN.

SUPT. P. W. PENNYFATHER.

CAPT. A. W. SCOTT.

LIEUT. A. W. HAWKEY.

LIEUT. T. M. INSINGER
(Killed at Dieppe).



WINNING THE WAR!
President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill in conference in Northern Africa, February, 1943.
Who also met in Washington, May 11th, 1943.

1942 Annual Journal

of

The Alberta Military Institute

(Incorporated)

CAPT. R. B. WILSON, Editor.

LIEUT. M. H. ROBINSON, Advertising Manager.

MAJOR A. J. DAVIS, Business Manager.

Twenty-third Year

December, 1942

The Alberta Military Institute does not hold itself responsible for the opinions expressed by speakers and reported herein, and no official opinions are given.

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The Alberta Military Institute

(Incorporated 1920)

Executive Offices c/o Headquarters Military District No. 13
CALGARY

PATRONS

His Excellency the Rt Hon. the Earl of Athlone, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., A.D.C.
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Lieutenant-Governor of Alberta.

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Major-General the Hon. W. A. Griesbach, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D.
Colonel G. E. Sanders, C.M.G., D.S.O.

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District Officer Commanding Military District 13.

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Lt.-Col. D. Tomlinson, M.B.E., V.D.	Capt. N. A. Campbell
Lt.-Col. A. C. Cooper Johnston, M.C., V.D.	Lieut. H. C. Farthing.

OFFICERS FOR 1943

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Capt. D. C. Sinclair

VICE-PRESIDENT

Lieut. T. W. Collinge

HONORARY SECRETARY

Major A. J. Davis, E.D.

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Lieut. L. G. McCarthy

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Lt.-Col. E. H. Parsons	Lieut. R. T. Baxter
	Lieut. M. H. Staples

HONORARY CHAPLAIN

Hon. Capt. Rev. W. E. Jackson

LIBRARIAN

Lieut. M. H. Robinson

The Institute and the War

WHILE in time of war, officer personnel find little opportunity for anything but their military duties, it is gratifying to note that the Alberta Military Institute was able to carry out an interesting programme during the year 1942-43. Reports of the various activities are contained in this issue of the Institute Journal, and it is hoped they will prove of sufficient interest for all members to read. The addresses, delivered at the various meetings during the year, are published in full and they are especially commended to those who were unable to be present.

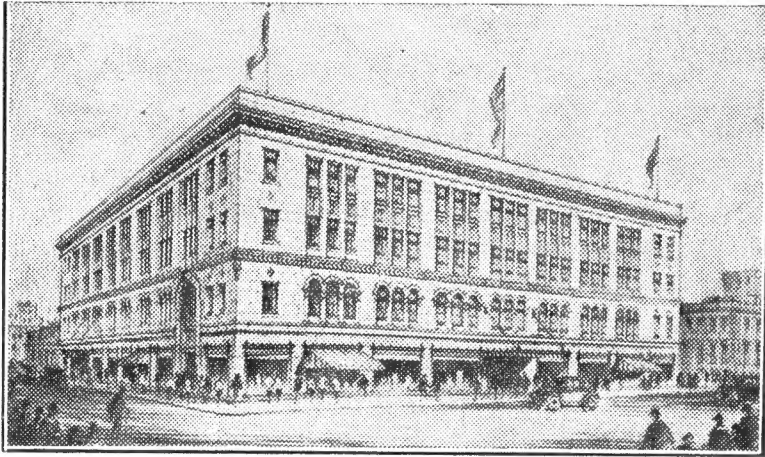
The reports by the officers of the Institute provide a word picture of the various activities. The major activity of the Institute continues to be the sponsorship of the A.M.I. Cadets. In addition to the report of the chairman of the Cadet Committee, an interesting article by a former A.M.I. Cadet is published in the Journal.

Also, special articles have been contributed by Mr. Alex Walker, Dominion President of the Canadian Legion, on "Rehabilitation," a subject now widely discussed, and by Capt. Fred Crumblehulme, Auxiliary Services Officer for M.D. 13, on "Auxiliary Services." We are indeed indebted to these gentlemen for their co-operation.

"The Vimy Dinner," in commemoration of that historic engagement of the last war, is being continued annually, and the support of all members to keep this connection with Great War I. intact is of the utmost importance.

The membership of the Alberta Military Institute is approximately seven hundred. Many are on active service overseas and in other parts of Canada, so it would seem to be the duty, and it should be a privilege, for those of us who are at home to give full support to the Institute by attending the various functions which will be arranged by our officers during the ensuing year.—Editor.

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President's Annual Address (1942)

By Capt. N. A. Campbell

It is a matter of profound regret that I am not able to preside at this, the last meeting of the Alberta Military Institute for the year 1942. I also regret that the date of this meeting has been so long delayed—this has been unavoidable due to the necessity of having present at one and the same time the President, the Secretary and the Treasurer—not the easiest thing in the world these days when everyone is so busy.

However, with these apologies may I express my pleasure and my appreciation of the honor of having served as President of the Institute for the past year. While in perspective a year seems a long time, actually the time has passed all too quickly and some of the objectives of your Executive have unfortunately not been completed. However, substantial progress has been made and it is hoped that before long some of the problems at least will have been overcome.

On taking over as your President a year ago, I mentioned that the functions of the Institute were somewhat different during war time. This is quite true, but at the same time it is my conviction that the Institute can assume during these war times an even more useful role than in peace time.

Stabilizing Factor in Military Life.

The Institute constitutes a stabilizing factor in the military life of this city and district in that, embracing as it does all officers Active, Reserve and Retired of all services, it can contact all of them regardless of their status at the moment or regardless of any change in that status. We have seen the situation in this Garrison change almost overnight; not once but many times. At one time the Active officer personnel predominated and the Reserve officer personnel was almost non-existent, and then the situation completely reversed, with the Reserve strong and the Active few in numbers. I feel that here the Institute can provide the common ground for all, and this one function alone justifies the existence of this organization.

Speaking of our activities during the year, these were as follows:

On February 27th, 1942, we listened with interest to a very frank and interesting talk from Major F. H. Fish on his observations of the Canadian Corps in England.

The annual Vimy Dinner was held on the 9th of April, and while the attendance was somewhat disappointing the dinner and meeting were most successful. We are deeply indebted to Lieut. H. E. Panabaker, who was our principal speaker, for an unusual and inspiring address.

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On May 29th we listened to an interesting address on "Roumania" by Capt. J. E. Treacy. This address was somewhat different and it is hoped that some time we may be able to hear from Capt. Treacy again, at which time he can give us the whole story.

Tells of Experiences in Germany.

On July 9th, we had the pleasure of hearing Mr. A. W. Klieforth, United States Consul-General, Winnipeg, Manitoba. Mr. Klieforth was Consul-General at Hamburg, Germany, and gave a very strong story of his experiences in Germany before and during the war.

We are deeply indebted to Lt.-Colonel Smith and the officers of the 31st Recce. Battalion for the use of their Mess for this meeting and for the supplying of refreshments. Another feature of this meeting was the large attendance; it was probably one of the best attended meetings in the history of the Institute, as well as being one of the best.

On Friday, November 27th, we had an excellent talk from one of our old members, Lt.-Colonel Doughty. Colonel Doughty was interned when the Japanese occupied Hong Kong and he gave us a splendid talk on his personal experiences at their hands.

On December 11th, we had an address on the French Situation by Professor Albert L. Cru, of Alberta University. This particular talk was very appropriate in view of the situation as it was developing in Africa. The speaker had an excellent knowledge of his subject and many of the situations which were difficult for us to understand were well explained.

New Year's Reception.

On January 1st, 1943, the Institute and the Garrison Officers' Mess jointly held their New Year's reception. This was unusually well attended and the Garrison Officers' Mess is to be congratulated on the delightful arrangements made for this reception.

It has been the endeavour of your Executive to provide unusual talks for their meetings. However, this has been at times very difficult to do as a few days' notice is required and so many interesting speakers are here but for a moment. It would be a great help if all members would notify the Executive of the anticipated visit of a speaker who might provide some interesting information to the Institute at a meeting.

I wish to mention, with sincere regret, the deaths during the year of the following members:

**Hon. Lt.-Col. S. L. McMullen.
Supt. P. W. Pennyfather.
Capt. A. W. Scott.
Lieut. A. W. Hawkey.
Lieut. T. M. Insinger (killed at Dieppe).**

All Services Officers Invited to Join.

During the year there has been a considerable drop in membership. However, this situation will, I am sure, right itself in the early days of 1943. Again, I want to extend a most cordial invitation to the officers of the Navy, the R.A.F., the R.C.A.F. and the various military training centres to attend our meetings and functions, and we would welcome members of their officer personnel to membership in the Institute. With the different organizations becoming more permanent in character, the tenure of stay of the personnel will in all probability be more certain and we look forward with pleasure to a closer contact with these services.

I wish to express my appreciation of the services of the Executive during the past year. The attendance at all directors' meetings was very gratifying, as I question whether there was a single absentee during the year except by absence from the city. Each officer in the Executive has contributed his wholehearted support on each and every necessary occasion. Insofar as the work of the committees is concerned, I would like to mention the work of the Cadet Committee. This committee has been most active during the year and has definitely accomplished a great deal. I hope that the Chairman of this committee will carry on during the coming year and complete the very good start made this year.

Officers Promised Co-operation.

I would like, also, to express my thanks to the Nominating Committee for the slate of officers secured for the Institute for the coming year, and I bespeak for your new President and Executive your support and co-operation.

In conclusion, I wish to make the following observations:

1. In connection with the affiliations with and the memberships in the Alberta Military Institute, your Directors have been in correspondence with the District Officer Commanding and I have made certain recommendations to him which will be taken up by the new Executive, who will be familiar with the situation.
2. I would ask all members to lend their continued support to the Royal Canadian Army Cadets, in general, and the Alberta Military Institute Cadet Corps, in particular. With the arrival of uniforms, the various Corps in Calgary will be in a position to go ahead and will need careful handling and whole-hearted assistance.
3. I would repeat the request for assistance in the procuring of speakers for the meetings during the coming year. I am quite sure there is no better way of helping your Executive than by providing advance information on prospective speakers.

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4. **The Library**—There are a number of books missing and apparently the master list cannot be located; it would be a great help to the Library Committee if all members having books in their possession would be good enough to return them, or advise the Librarian just what books they have. The method of loaning books is not working out as well as it was hoped, and the Library Committee would appreciate any suggestions which would be an improvement over the present system.

I wish to thank Colonel E. R. Selby, past President of the Institute, for his kindness in reading this report.

February 12th, 1943.

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Incoming President's Address

By Capt. D. Cameron Sinclair

I WISH to add my word of regret to that of Lt.-Col. Selby, with regard to the absence of our retiring President, through illness, for he would have very much enjoyed being here. I saw him earlier in the week, and he said then that he was afraid that he would not be able to attend the meeting tonight.

I also wish to express my appreciation to Col. Selby in taking over the meeting.

I appreciate the honour you have done me in electing me to the Presidency of the Institute for the coming year, with such a fine slate of officers with whom to work. I am also glad to have such a fine slate, because, not having taken much active interest in military affairs since the last war, I will no doubt look to them for help on many occasions. I promise you that I will do my utmost to make the year 1943 a most successful one for the Institute.

As you are aware, the Military are not all located in the Armouries, as it also embraces the Active Force. It should be our endeavour to secure the active interest of an increasing number of Active officers as well as all other officers.



President A.M.I. 1943-44.

Suggests Special Memberships.

I also believe there are a great number of persons of the proper calibre, who cannot qualify for full membership, but who are now interested and who could be induced towards supporting the Institute in a greater degree, either in a form of special membership or by the present members inviting them to be guests at our meetings. These are matters which I have no doubt will be discussed by the members and recommendations will be made to this body.

The support of A.M.I. Cadets has been regarded during the past three or four years as the major activity of the Institute. You have heard tonight, from the reports, that considerable progress has been made in advancing the position of the Cadets. Credit for this accomplishment is due chiefly to our retiring President, Lieut Collinge and

Capt. Carlyle. If possible, we should increase our assistance to these fine lads, who are the soldiers of tomorrow.

With regard to meetings, we shall endeavour to secure speakers of ability to address our meetings, at least once a month during the coming year, and we will endeavour to secure addresses of practical interest. We would ask that members give their best possible support; if possible, greater than they have in the past.

February 12th, 1943.

Report of Auditor

The President, Alberta Military Institute,
Calgary, Alberta.

Dear Sir:—

I have completed my audit of the books and records of the Alberta Military Institute for the year ended the 31st December, 1942, and report as follows:—

Bank Balances—Certificates have been received from the Bank of Montreal certifying to the correctness of Current Account and Savings Account Balances.

Library Furniture—Depreciation at the rate of 20% of the original cost has been written off in the sum of \$54.23, and the asset is shown in the balance sheet at \$54.25.

Surplus Account—This account, which was represented in the last balance sheet by the sum of \$7,055.41, has been subject to a write-off of \$432.75 by the adjustment of the value of investments to market value instead of cost price, thus reducing the amount to \$6,622.66 to which sum was added the profit for the year of \$425.12 as shown in the revenue statement and the account now stands at \$7,047.79.

Bonds and Savings Certificates—Bonds and Savings Certificates appearing in the balance sheet at a market value of \$4,830.75, which are kept in a safety deposit box at the Bank of Montreal, were inspected by me and found correct.

All receipts of cash and disbursements made have been properly vouched.

The books and records reflect great credit on your Treasurer, Capt. L. G. McCarthy.

Subject to the above remarks, I certify that in my opinion the accompanying balance sheet and revenue account dated the 31st December, 1942, are correct and in accordance with the explanations and information given to me and to the books of the Institute.

(Signed) T. J. BUTLER, Lieut.,
Auditor.

February 12th, 1943.

The Treasurer's Report

By Capt. L. G. McCarthy

Mr. President and Gentlemen:

A copy of the Financial Statement of The Alberta Military Institute for the fiscal period ended December 31st, 1942, was mailed to each of the members. In submitting the statement for your consideration I wish to report as follows:

Government Grant

For some years prior to the outbreak of the war the Department of National Defence, General Services, made a yearly grant to the Institute. At the outbreak of the war the grants were discontinued until the year 1942 when a grant of \$250.00 was received by the Institute.

The Alberta Military Institute Cadet Corps

Our grant to the Cadet Corps for the year 1942 was \$250.00. It will be noted the Cadet Corps Committee drew on this account only to the extent of \$16.76

Accounts Receivable and Payable

At the first of the year accounts receivable amounted to \$25.00. This amount was collected. There were no accounts receivable or accounts payable as at December 31st, 1942.

Investment Securities

The investments of the Institute as at December 31st, 1942, were as follows:

	Par Value	Cost	Market Value Dec. 31, 1942
Dominion of Canada			
War Savings Certificates	\$ 600.00	\$ 480.00	No market
Dominion of Canada Bonds	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,305.25
Province of Alberta Bonds	4,100.00	3,583 50	3,045 50
TOTALS	\$5,900.00	\$5,263.50	\$4,350.74

At the Annual General Meeting 1941, it was decided that investment securities would be reported in the financial statements at market value as at the end of each fiscal period of the Institute. Market value has been shown in this statement.

During the year Province of Alberta Savings Certificate No. X1132 in the amount of \$500.00, par value, was redeemed by the Provincial Government, the Institute receiving \$500.00.

It is gratifying to note the Provincial bonds held by the Institute increased in market value by \$550.50

As at December 31st, 1942 - \$3,045.50

As at December 31st, 1941 - \$2,495.00

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Dues

Membership dues collected during the year totalled \$1,080.00, which represents:

1942 Resident Dues	\$865 00	
1942 Non-Resident Dues	106.00	
	\$ 971.00	
1941 Resident Dues	\$ 55.00	
1941 Non-Resident Dues	8.00	
		63.00
Dues prior to 1941		46.00
TOTAL		\$1,080.00

There was also collected \$21.00 dues paid in advance.

Summary of Membership

	Life 4	Hon. 3	Res. 248	Non-Res. 128	Total 383
As at Jan. 1, 1942					
Transfer of Resident to Non-Resident	1		11	10	
As adjusted	5	3	237	138	383
To Holding List			15	5	20
Struck off Strength	5	3	222	133	363
		1	46	24	71
Added to Strength	5	2	176	109	292
			20	6	26
As at Dec 31st, 1942	5	2	196	115	318
Drop in Membership		1	41	23	65

The Profit and Loss Account shows a profit of \$425.13, and the Financial Statement shows a surplus of \$7,047.79.

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THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE

BALANCE SHEET - DECEMBER 31st, 1942

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Cash—		Prepaid Dues	\$ 21.00
Bank Balance—Current Account	\$1,671.22	Surplus Account as at Jan 1, 1942	\$7,055.41
Bank Balance—Savings Account	25.65	Less: Adjustments of Investments to market value as at Dec. 31, 1942	432.75
Accrued Interest			<u>\$6,622.66</u>
Investments—		Add: Profit for year as per Revenue Statement	425.13
Bonds and Savings Certificates (At market value Dec. 31, 1942)	4,830.75		<u>7,047.79</u>
Par Value—\$5,900.00. Cost \$5,263.50.			
Library	\$ 306.18	Certified Correct:	
Library Furniture	54.25	L. G. McCARTHY, Treasurer.	
Office Equipment, Pictures, etc.	360.43		
	<u>43.50</u>		
	\$7,068.79		<u>\$7,068.79</u>

Audited and found correct:
F. J. BUTLER, Auditor.

Calgary, Alberta, 17th January, 1943

NOTE: An appropriation has been authorized for first payment of \$2.50 for each uniform of A.M.I. Cadets up to the number of 100.

REVENUE STATEMENT
For Year Ended 31st December, 1942

RECEIPTS

Membership Dues		\$1,080.00
Grant—General Services, Ottawa		250.00
Interest		196.05
A.M.I. Journal—Receipts for advertising	\$ 513.57	
Less: Cost of Publishing	459.02	
	<u> </u>	54.55
		<u>\$1,580.60</u>

DISBURSEMENTS

Garrison Officers' Mess C.A.—		
Proportion of Current Membership Dues	\$ 384.00	
Lectures, etc.—		
Refreshments for Meetings	\$ 86.45	
Expenses	42.85	
	<u> </u>	129.30
Vimy Dinner Expense	\$239.12	
Less: Receipts	165.50	
	<u> </u>	73.62
New Year's Reception, 1942		24.25
A.M.I. Cadet Corps—		
1942 Camp Expense	\$ 32.40	
Hall—Watchman	32.00	
Hall—Light and Water	42.95	
Accident Policy	25.00	
Miscellaneous	94.93	
Redecorating Hall	50.00	
Band Instruments	169.86	
	<u> </u>	447.14
Receipts—		
Work on Victory Loan Campaign	\$ 13.84	
D.N.D. Reimbursement for		
1941 Camp Expense	\$385.54	
1942 Camp Expense	31.00	
	<u> </u>	430.33
		16.76
General Expense:		
Honorariums—		
Secretary—Clerical Help	\$120.00	
Treasurer—Clerical Help	100.00	
Cadets—Capt. Miller	25.00	
	<u> </u>	\$245.00
Library—Depreciation on Furniture	54.23	
Exchange—Cheques	.75	
Multigraphing	54.35	
Printing and Stationery	70.76	
Postage and Excise	38.55	
Fire Insurance Premium	9.70	
Safety Deposit Box	5.00	
Wreaths	2.50	
Audit	30.00	
Miscellaneous	16.70	
	<u> </u>	527.54
Total Expense for Year 1942	\$1,155.47	
Balance, being Profit for year, to surplus account	425.13	
	<u> </u>	<u>\$1,580.60</u>
		<u>\$1,580.60</u>

The A. M. I. Library

By Lieut. M. H. Robinson

Gentlemen:

In presenting my report as your Librarian for the past year, I desire to express my sincere thanks to the President, Capt. N. Campbell, and Lieut. M. H. Staples for their kind assistance in checking of the Library books.

There are still some books outstanding, and these I am at present unable to trace. I would appreciate greatly the prompt return of books on due date of expiration.

No new books have been donated or purchased nor has any other expense been incurred in the past year.

I recommend that a sum of \$25.00 be authorized for use of Library during 1943.

To Members —

OF THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE

Members of the Institute are indebted to the various firms who have purchased advertising space in this Journal and thereby made its publication possible.

**IF EACH MEMBER WILL ENDEAVOUR TO
EXTEND HIS PATRONAGE, IN WHOLE OR IN PART,
DURING THIS YEAR, TO THOSE FIRMS ADVERTISING
AND MENTION THE INSTITUTE WHEN SO
DOING, THE VALUE OF THE JOURNAL AS AN
ADVERTISING MEDIUM WILL BE ESTABLISHED.**

The Institute earnestly solicits your support for those firms who have used this Journal as an advertising medium.

M2428 STARR'S AMBULANCE M2428

102 FOURTEENTH AVENUE EAST

The A. M. I. Cadet Corps

By Lieut. T. W. Collinge

AS Chairman of the Cadet Corps for the year 1942, I beg leave to report on the activities of the Alberta Military Institute Cadet Corps for the year as follows:

The Cadet Corps has been under the able and efficient direction of Mr. Jack Farish for the year, and great praise is due to him for the work he has done with the Corps, which is now built up to a strength of eighty, with an additional waiting list of twenty members.



Vice-President A.M.I. 1943-44

I regret, however, now to report that Mr. Farish has tendered his resignation, to become effective on the last day of February, 1943. This fact is somewhat disturbing, and the first duty of your Committee and the Directors of the Institute is to endeavour to replace Mr. Farish without delay.

Corps Wins Proficiency Shield.

The Annual Camp for 1942 took place at Sarcee, from August 4-12, when all Alberta Cadets were under canvas together. It is gratifying to know that the A.M.I. Cadets won the Lieutenant-Governor's Shield for general proficiency, embracing all Cadet Corps in Alberta. The Corps also took highest honours in signalling at the Camp.

In addition to the Sarcee Camp, some twenty-five junior Cadets went to Camp at Sylvan Lake, from July 15 to 30, under the direction of Mr. H. Wright, of Irricana.

Training

The Corps carries out the syllabus of training laid down by the Cadet Services of Canada. The Corps has a general parade every Friday night, and in addition, several practices are held; on Monday night for First Aid tuition; Tuesday night for Signalling and Recruit Drill; Wednesday for Band practice, and Saturday morning for shooting at the indoor range at the Armouries. In connection with this training, I

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

would like to thank three instructors who attend regularly of their own will to train the Cadets—Staff Sergeant Schriener, First Aid; Sergeant Little, Signalling Instructor; Corporal McCullough, Calgary Highlanders, Band Instructor.

Quarters

The Cadet Corps is still using No. 2 Police Station, owned by the City of Calgary, near the Exhibition Grounds, on the basis of the payment of the monthly light and water accounts, and for any breakages which may happen. During the summer vacation the sum of \$50.00 was spent for calsomining and generally cleaning up the quarters.

Uniforms Expected Soon.

At long last it appears that the Corps, through the Cadet Services of Canada, will be equipped with a uniform. It is understood this uniform is being manufactured, and in a very short time will be ready for disposal to Cadet Units across Canada.

Band

The Band has been enlarged and now has approximately twenty members. The Institute purchased six more bugles, and one set of cymbals, and a new snare drum during the year. The Band has been under the very able direction of Captain Miller and Corporal McCullough.

Here again I am sorry to say that the Corps will lose the services of Captain Miller, due to the fact that he is on transfer from the Calgary Depot to another point. Captain Miller for a great number of years has been a staunch supporter of the Corps, and it is largely, if not entirely, due to him that the Corps has a bugle band. It is hoped that Corporal McCullough will be able to carry on in the meantime, with the courtesy of the Calgary Highlanders.

During 1942 the Cadet Services of Canada were honoured by the recognition of His Majesty the King as Colonel-in-Chief of all Army Cadets, and the name consequently was changed to Royal Canadian Army Cadets, and Dominion-wide recognition has now been made by Defence Headquarters by appointing Colonel Grier, of Ottawa, as Director-General of Cadet Services in Canada.

Cadet Regiment Formed.

In view of these facts, after the Camp, and after the success of the joint training at Camp, it was thought advantageous that there should be formed a Calgary Army Cadet Regiment, comprising Headquarters

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Company and Band, and one Company each from Western Canada High School, Central High School, Crescent Heights High School and Alberta Military Institute Cadets. Thanks to the untiring efforts of Captain N. A. Campbell, Mr. R. C. Carlile, Chairman of the Calgary School Board, and the Cadet Instructors, this has practically been accomplished, and several muster parades have been held at the Armouries, with the whole Regiment taking part. The final plans for organization are now being taken to complete the establishment of this Regiment. This will mean that Calgary will have a Cadet Regiment of some five hundred boys, fully equipped with uniforms.

In conclusion, your Committee would recommend that the usual grant of \$250.00 be made by the Institute, detail of which to be arranged by the Cadet Committee for the ensuing year.

February 12th, 1943.

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Army Cadets are being provided with new uniforms and here are five members of Calgary Cadet Corps dressed in their new outfits.

From left to right: Under-Lieut. Charles McIntyre, 18, Western Canada High School Corps; Cadet Jack Sigal, 15, Central High School Corps; Cadet C.Q.M.S. Maurice Martin, 17, St. Mary's High School Corps; Cadet Ken Stevens, 16, Crescent Heights High School Corps; and Cadet Sgt. Richard Oldaker, 15, Alberta Military Institute Corps.

Official Army Photo, M.I.D. 13.

History of A. M. I. Cadet Corps

By Robert Millar
(A Former Member)

THE Alberta Military Institute Cadet Corps was organized in 1926, through the initiative of a group of veteran army officers. It has been continuously in operation since that time, under the sponsorship of the Alberta Military Institute. In early years the Cadets were all officers' sons who had completed school, but this restriction was soon amended, throwing the Corps open to any interested boy, age 12 to 18.

Under the able and efficient guidance of Major D. J. McDougall the Corps progressed rapidly. New interests were introduced and a band was organized in 1938, under the direction of Captain J. A. Millar. A summer camp was established, giving the boys a chance to enjoy two weeks' holiday in the open air.

This period of prosperity ended with the outbreak of war. The first blow came with the loss of our instructor, Major D. J. McDougall, now serving with the Canadian Active Service Force overseas. Then followed in close order F/O Jack Cawsey, now reported missing; Company Sergeant-Major W. Spencer, Lieut. G. Atkinson, Sgt. Jim Miller, Mr. J. V. Carmichael and others who had made up some of the best leaders and the best brains in the Corps. In the fall of 1941 we found ourselves without leaders, without equipment, and facing gloomy prospects for the future. However, we did have a lot of excellent material in the boys. Admittedly, many were green, but eager to learn and willing to work. With a spark of leadership, some equipment to work with, the remaining boys set out to make the Corps one of the most efficient, one of the smartest and one of the best trained Cadet Corps in the province.

Shortage of Equipment.

It is now known that new uniforms will be arriving shortly, but there is still a shortage of equipment in some departments. We haven't enough rifles to go around, and there is little equipment for physical training. As every military man knows, you cannot teach a boy proper rifle drill with a broomstick, neither can you teach boys to tumble on a hardwood floor. Bandages and splints must be secured before First Aid can be taught.

The question of leadership was solved when Mr. J. Farish was appointed instructor to our Corps. He has helped us out tremendously since he took over. So much for our past history, and our present needs. Allow me to tell you something of the training the boys receive. Some ten subjects are on our training syllabus at the present time. First and foremost we have physical training, which is an important part of the instruction of any Cadet if he is to be smart, alert, healthy and efficient. Secondly comes elementary drill, which consists of the teaching of the proper execution of right turn, left turn, about turn; the proper way to march, proper position of attention, stand at ease, etc.

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Thirdly, there is small arms training, teaching a boy how to properly handle a rifle, including also the proper execution of slope arms, order arms, present arms, and so on.

First Aid and signalling are compulsory courses with us and most Cadets are eager to qualify. Having completed elementary signalling, many join the voluntary advance class and set out to attain a rate of ten or twelve words a minute. Classes are held in organization, giving an insight into the way in which the armed services are organized. Knots and lashings come in handy every day, while fieldcraft and woodcraft are courses which give us much pleasure while also being instructive. Internal combustion engines is one of our new subjects in conjunction with which the Calgary Safety Council has kindly extended its facilities to allow some of our older boys to enroll and take instruction under their "Sportsman Driving Course."

Two Parades Each Week.

Recently the Corps has been meeting two nights a week. On Tuesday evenings recruit parades are held, giving the younger lads a chance to drill together. Discipline is not as strict on these nights as on regular parades, making it easier for the boys to progress. This class also helps to develop future officers, for the parade is handled almost entirely by the corporals and sergeants. On Friday night there is the regular parade of all ranks from the ages of 14 to 18. Here the discipline is harder, and the parade is handled mostly by the officers. In addition to regular parades, shooting practice is held on Saturday mornings at the Armouries. On the very odd night we have what we call an "entertainment evening," sometimes an interesting talk or lecture, a movie show, or just fun, games and a feed.

The importance of Cadet training at this time, or any other time for that matter, cannot be too greatly overestimated. It is the man who has had previous Cadet training who makes the best soldier and the best officer material, for he has some idea of what military training is like. Cadet training ingrains in a boy the qualities of obedience, self-reliance and initiative, which are three very good qualities. Perhaps if we had paid more attention to Cadet training in former years we would not be in such dire straits today.

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The Auxiliary Services.

By Capt. F. Crumblehulme

AT the outbreak of war in September, 1939, the late Minister, the Honorable Norman Rogers, decided to establish a branch of the Department of National Defence to be known as "Auxiliary Services" to serve the Naval, Army and Air Forces of the Dominion. He called in as the first Director of this branch, Brigadier W. W. Foster, D.S.O., V.D., who from his experience in the earlier Great War and his constant affiliation with the Canadian Legion of the British Empire Service League, was fully qualified to formulate the original policies of the Directorate.

Conferences were held, to which were invited representatives of the organizations thought to be most fitted to carry on this work. These included the Canadian Legion, the Knights of Columbus, the Salvation Army and Y.M.C.A. Arising from these conferences, a national agreement was drawn up between the four organizations and the Government. The agreement laid down the provisions under which the organizations would work. It should be noted that it is strictly on a non-profit basis. The agreement provides that in camps where the organizations operate the dry canteen facilities, the takings were to be accounted for monthly as follows: 2% of the gross sales to the organizations for overhead expenses and 5% of the gross to the Camp Commandant. The accounting of the balance is done at Headquarters and any remaining net profit is to be lodged in a Trust Fund to be administered by a Civilian Board of Trustees appointed by the Minister and to be used for the benefit and welfare of the members and ex-members of the Forces and their dependents. With the formation of the Women's Army, the Y.W.C.A. has become a signatory to the National Agreement.



*Auxiliary Services Officer
M.D. 13*

Financed by Public Subscription.

At the outset, Auxiliary Services were financed by public subscription, a very generous response being given to the appeal for funds. They are now financed by the government. Annual budgets are submitted

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by the organizations for the carrying out of their work. These budgets are first scrutinized by the Director of Auxiliary Services, now Colonel E. A. Deacon. If approved by that officer, they are passed to the Department of National War Services to be finally decided upon by an advisory committee set up by that Ministry. This committee controls all the financial appropriations of the organizations for their Auxiliary Services work. It will be seen that Auxiliary Services are called upon to deal with two separate Ministries of the Government.

The principal activities and responsibilities of Auxiliary Services are as follows:

Athletics	Libraries and writing paper
Canteens and tea vans	Movies
Entertainment (concerts, etc.)	Magazines and Papers
Education	Personal Services
Field Comforts	Religious Services
Family Welfare	Recreation
Hospitality in Homes	Sports Equipment
Huts and Club Rooms	

Education is left in the hands of the Educational Branch of the Canadian Legion War Services Inc., and its main objectives are four:

- (a) Raising the general level of Education.
- (b) Study with special objectives.
- (c) Commercial Education.
- (d) Vocational Training.

This Service has had reasonable success, especially overseas, and many serving men have found in it a means to a satisfactory self-improvement. The courses are conducted by correspondence and no matter where a student may be posted or transferred, he completes his course with the same instructor. Any matriculation or credit earned is recognized by all Provincial educational authorities.

Military District 13.

So much for the wider aspects of this work. Approaching the local viewpoint of Auxiliary Services, it may be interesting to see what is being done in this Military District. We now have some twelve Army Centres in Alberta. In each there is at least one Auxiliary Services Supervisor, and in some camps two, to see that the services outlined previously are available to the personnel. In all camps special efforts are put forth to provide some comforts and relaxation for off duty hours, and many of the huts present a really home-like atmosphere. Eight Camps, in which there are detachments of the Canadian Women's Army Corps, have been supplied with comfortable furnishings and games for their recreation rooms, as well as sports equipment. Apart from the efforts at the camps, downtown centres are maintained by and for the Services. At Calgary there are two, the Knights of Columbus

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Hut and the Y.M.C.A. At Edmonton the Y.M.C.A. is a busy rendezvous, as is the Knights of Columbus Hut at Red Deer. Hostels are run at Edmonton and Banff. These provide a spot where transient service men can secure a bed and light meals at reasonable rates.

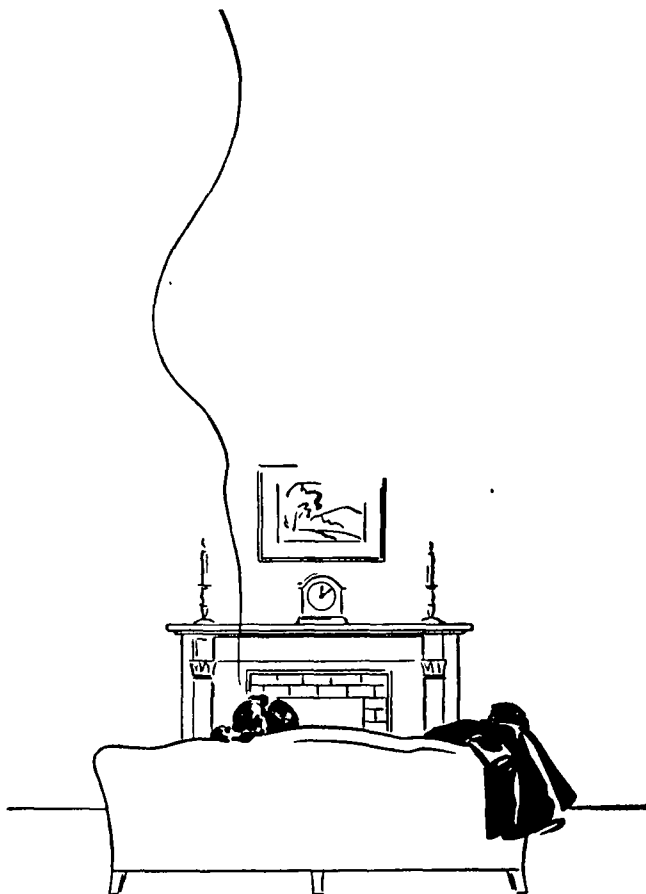
Statistics may be boring and can be used to prove anything. However, the following may be quoted as demonstrating the fact that the troops appreciate and use the facilities provided. They are taken from the reports for the week ending March 20th, 1943, and cover all the Army Stations in this Province. In this week seventy-one movies were shown, fourteen concerts were given, four dances at all of which approved hostesses were in attendance. From the libraries maintained at each camp there were 3,251 books in circulation. That the boys write home—or somewhere—should be evident when we know that 43,100 sheets of paper and 25,781 envelopes were supplied and 18,713 letters were mailed from the Huts. Only six dry canteens are operated by Auxiliary Services in the District, yet in that week there were 56,055 individual sales. Not all the Troops' cash is spent on beer.

Many Organizations Assist.

The foregoing deals only with the Army and the National organizations which have been named. All are doing more than their agreement calls for to help maintain the morale and welfare of the troops. However, it would be most ungracious if some mention was not made of the valuable and voluntary contributions of others, who, whilst not under contract, are playing a great part in the work. The I.O.D.E. has assisted tremendously with libraries and the furnishing of messes and recreation rooms. The Jewish Congress has helped liberally in furnishings. Library and Magazine Committees are keeping a constant flow of reading matter to all Stations. In Calgary and Edmonton, civilian concert parties of high calibre make regular visits to camps, including Red Deer, Seebe and Camrose. They are sacrificing many evenings and Sundays in their much-appreciated efforts on behalf of the troops, who really enjoy these shows. Other civilian committees are maintaining downtown centres such as the C.W.A.C. Club, the Junior Chamber of Commerce Centre and the Scarboro Community Club, all in Calgary. Hospitality Committees arrange for visits to homes, and this work helps out greatly when we have service men from distant points of the Dominion. The Councils of Social Agencies are all of great assistance in dealing with cases of domestic difficulties, requests for compassionate leave and other personal services work.

It is not possible to mention all the various organizations who are co-operating voluntarily with Auxiliary Services, but their reward is found in the fact, which is readily admitted—that Auxiliary Services are a valuable asset to the Military Authorities in keeping a high standard of morale in the Canadian Army.

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The Canadian Corps in England

By Major F. H. Fish

I AM going to tell you of a certain amount of the difficulties that Canadian troops have when they go to England. We still have Whitley, which a lot of you remember, but Whitley is now the base of the Training Units, or Holding Units as we call them. A lot of the nomenclature has changed from the last war and the Base Depot is now known as a Holding Unit. The line, so called, is not. Canadian Corps, at the present time, is holding the seacoast, roughly from Hastings to Portsmouth. This is being held by 1st and 2nd Divisions, with 1st Division on the right and the 2nd Division on the left. The 3rd Division is back in support, the basis of which is changed, as you know, so that for the purpose of defence, and we are defence troops now, as opposed to the time, roughly six months ago, when we were H. Q. Reserve, we are in an active position, together with the British 12th Corps, as the South East Command.

However, we are getting a little bit ahead of the story. We arrive in England—green Canadian troops, some of us knowing the details of pounds, shillings and pence, and others not knowing anything of them. A lot of us get fooled on the difference between a half-crown and a florin, and a lot of us do not know just how much goes to make up a dollar bill.

We arrive at some English port—Liverpool or Avonmouth, it doesn't matter much, because we finally land at Aldershot anyway, and Aldershot is the crucible in which all the cast-off Sergeant-Majors and Q. M. Sergeants of the British Army are to be found. They are known as Barrack Wardens, the like of which there is no equal in the world. They still work on ledgers which were formulated sometime around the Crimean War. They still call brushes, scrubbing and certain other items by the way, the same adjectives they used in 1786 or thereabouts, and they still charge up damages done by the troops at the time of the South African War to the poor unfortunate Canadians at Aldershot. I am not saying that as a joke. I have seen instances of that in connection with one unit, the Toronto Scottish. They were in Turney Barracks ahead of us around April or May, 1940. We went in next and the Barracks were filthy. We turned our Unit and 13th Field Company Engineers, who were with us, loose with brushes, scrubbing, and lots of soap and they were busy for two days before the place was even liveable. We left it in what Barracks Officers claimed was the finest shape it had ever been in to their knowledge.

Englishman Still Drinks His Tea.

We reported as a Unit of the Canadian Army in Aldershot, presumably to be fitted with our Stores—G 10-9-8 to simplify the thing, and in drawing that 10-9-8 equipment our Quartermaster must report to several Ordnance Depots—I think it must have been five, but it may

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have been seven, and the difficulty in finding an Englishman when he is not out for tea or off on a long week-end is immense. I am sorry to say that that condition still obtains in England, with a war in her back-yard. Our boys reported at Aldershot, where the 1st Division had preceded them. The name of the 1st Division still smells in Aldershot, chiefly because of the way in which they were milked of their Canadian money in exchange for English money. Supposedly the dollar was pegged at \$4.47 to the pound. They were lucky if they got more than \$3.00 for their pound, or if they were able to purchase a pound for less than around \$7.00.

So the upshot of this was that there was a miniature riot, when they found that half a crown was not two shillings, and that ten shillings was not a pound. Several windows were broken and the insides of some shops were rather turned upside down. By the time we landed conditions were beginning to get a little better, and I think the Canadian name is held in much better repute in and around Aldershot now, and very little, if any "gypping" is attempted with English currency now.

One thing the boys find when they land in England is that they go immediately on British rations. The British ration is nothing to be compared with the Canadian ration. I should have brought a list of the ration with me, but in any case the basis of it is six ounces of meat, ten



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ounces of potatoes and around the same of bread. Going over onto the English ration standard from Canadian ration is rather a difficult proposition. It becomes something of a problem to achieve a decent meal in England without paying somewhere between four and six shillings, and you just don't do that every day on a private's pay. It just can't be done, so that the boys for the first six weeks are hungry, and, surprisingly, they eat the British Army bread, which is a heavy variety of bread—I think most of you know it. It is still the same sort of bread which arrived on the ration wagon last war, quite often splashed with mud, but you ate it just the same because you were hungry.

Requisitioning For Billets.

Going away from Aldershot and into the forward areas we come into billets. The billets were requisitioned by units. Billets are either vacant houses or houses which are not vacant. When you see a house which is likely looking at all, in proximity to where you want it, you merely put in a requisition for the house and eventually that house or billet comes to you, and on barrack damages you pay a certain amount. I was going to tell you about the Toronto Scots. They were in those quarters for about two months and they had a barrack damage bill for one thousand pounds.

We were in Aldershot, having got out of here with a fairly clean sheet despite a certain amount of communicable disease, and having to have a lot of blankets go to the laundry—in spite of these things, I say, we went out of here without very much of a bill. We were in Aldershot for six weeks and our barrack damage bill was one hundred and twenty pounds. That is why I say you should send someone over there to get on to their system—it certainly was an enlightenment to the troops who had to send in a "512" every month.

Billets are comfortable in the forward areas. They are usually houses which have been obtained under a requisition, and the boys are comfortable. They are able to keep themselves working. Situated as we are on the coast, there is a certain percentage of the population which has been evacuated and it is simple to get houses. We had one billet in a girls' school and some of the signs had not been taken down, and there was one under a bell-push which said, "Ring twice for the Mistress"—it was worn out!—nothing happened.

Canadian Troops Best in England.

As to training, the Canadian Corps is spoken of as being right on top of their training. I may say, for your information and without patting anybody on the back, that I think that General Montgomery of South East Command would agree that the Canadian Corps is the best damn Corps in England. It goes without saying that we are accepted as the best trained and we, of necessity, believe that we are outstanding as shock troops, the spearhead of any landing which may be attempted on the European continent. We have one of the most logical invasion

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points to hold at the present time, and if and when the time ever comes for an invasion of Europe, the Canadians will be the vanguard.

In defence, they are holding that area between Hastings and Portsmouth, and when you look at it you wonder whether two Divisions can possibly do that. It is going to be done if Gerry attempts a landing. I still have two bottles wagered on that, and I want to be there to drink those bottles. Compared to British troops, the Canadians stand out. We relieved British Divisions—2nd Division particularly relieved 55th British—a Lancashire Division—when we moved to the Coast, and I am here to tell you that the 55th Division were a sorry looking lot of soldiers compared to our troops. Our chaps looked like Guards regiments alongside the 55th British. I know that you are proud of that under present conditions.

I am going to divert for a few minutes to some of the medical considerations in the present situation. At the present time it is very hard to say whether or not our local arrangements will stand up under actual war conditions. Definitely, they have done so under the present role of Garrison Duty. We are able to clear, and in excess of clearing, adequately, with what would be one Field Ambulance, casualties corresponding to those sustained by a Brigade. Just what will happen in this type of warfare it is very hard to judge. Whether the medical service will stand up under those conditions or not, I am not prepared to say. I did make a criticism once that it would not, in the problem of clearing and rushing out casualties. We are given to understand that we are in a static position if an invasion takes place—there will be no retreat. Whether we will be able to get to the Battalions, the Artillery and so forth remains to be seen. Certainly a Field Ambulance has been modified to the point where we can strike off from each Company a lead section of eighteen bearers and one medical officer. We can do this at any time, and distribute them anywhere needed. Whether this is going to be adequate to look after strong points I do not know, and we will not know until the times comes and the test is made.

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Field Ambulance Organization.

What we have endeavoured to do is to remain as a flexible organization as much as possible, with due regard to the physical and to the clearing and attention to casualties. The only consideration that we have given is towards a more and more elastic condition rather than towards a static, un-elastic organization, and it is towards that end that all training has been directed in our Field Ambulance. At present our Field Ambulance, as well as British Field Ambulance services, is in a state of flux, many things being modified according to the latest information.

I understand that the latest information has not reached over here. The British are forming their light Field Ambulance on the basis of two per Division, which, with six light sections, such light sections being divided into six sub-sections, which are divided into medical sections and bearer sections. The medical section includes a medical officer, and the bearer section is commanded by a non-medical subaltern, which is a modification of the Old Light Field Ambulance. As far as the C.C.S. is concerned, it is gradually dropping out and becoming a back number. The Casualty Clearing Station will gradually drop away and cease to exist, and in its place will evolve a main dressing station, set up by the H.Q. Company of the Field Ambulance, to be called not a Main Dressing Station but the Divisional Dressing Station, and these will be nominally under almost direct control of the A.D.M.S. Division and they will be staffed with surgical teams under his direct control, and there will be surgical teams at additional dressing stations so that emergency surgery will be carried on closer to what is known as "front line" conditions that has been possible heretofore.

I have made the statement, and I still make it, in the face of all the Englishmen that are seated here, being born an Englishman myself, that we are too complacent and all too imbued with the idea of muddling through to ever win this war—that is to say, our efforts do not entitle us to win this war. You are all aware that the Russian Trades Commission which came to England came out (for the first time) with a statement that the British were not doing all they could do. I am quite ready to believe that. I think that we are too much imbued with pleasure and our own enjoyment, and this is something which is of grave danger. We make fun now, and have made fun of the British. We still do not like the British any better than we did during the last war, when they made fun about us going over to save them.

Mistakes Are Being Made.

They are supposed to be working twenty-four hours a day, but they are not doing by any means a twenty-four-hour job with regard to production. They are, for instance, paying a man seven to ten pounds a week for sweeping up between lathes, when a boy out of school could do the same job for fifteen shillings. There are mistakes being made and one of the bigger mistakes was the transmission of the "Churchill" tank. The transmission was out 3-16th somewhere and the result has

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been that the tank would not stand up on the large scale manoeuvres held some months ago. You would see one on every second corner in the countryside with the mechanics tearing out the transmission. One is still lost somewhere and they haven't found it yet.

This complacency on the part of the British and ourselves has got to disappear if we are going to develop the one thing which is absolutely necessary—"Win" psychology. We are ready and willing to stand on a street corner and to criticize the Englishman, but what about ourselves? We are not getting along with South Africa and India the way we should be. There is no doubt about it—united we can stand, but divided we are going to fall apart, and somebody is going to put a swastika on the flagpole on this Armouries. You all know R. B. Bennett. R. B. Bennett says plainly that we have got to develop that will to win or we are going to lose.

We have got a man at the head of the Canadian Corps who can carry us through, thank God—that is General McNaughton, than whom there is no better man. He is the one outstanding example of leadership who has come out of the last war and out of this war and the boys in the Canadian Corps will go through hell and high water for Andy McNaughton, but take Andy McNaughton away and we are going to be sunk before we get used to Crerar and G. R. Pearkes.

Bombs Do Not Worry the Troops.

As far as the bombs and bombers are concerned, we followed the example of the Cockneys and took no notice of them. In our vicinity there were probably fifteen hundred bombs dropped from the period beginning with September and ending the following March. Since then we have had no raids of any account at all. These bombs were all of various sizes. I remember lying in bed, and we never knew whether there was an alert on with Gerry upstairs or not. This one seemed to be a little lower than usual and we could feel the stick come across—one - two - three - four - five. We felt the ground shock of these and the next did not go off, and the sixth did not go off, and I wondered what had happened to them. Next morning we found the gas main was shattered. The last one had dropped on the fairway. That sixth was just on the edge of the road about 150 yards off the tee. It was big enough, for it had shattered the gas main, and we found the gas had not come on again. The remaining one had sunk right in and when they dug down in the clay about seventeen feet there was a large size delayed action bomb that had not gone off. The week before we had arrived a couple of 500 pounders had left holes just in front of the clubhouse and some wag had put up the usual sign—"Grounds Committee." We helped fill in the two holes with impressed labour from the Unit so that golf could be played from then on.

Just what more I am going to say I cannot tell you. There is an odd thought as regards the time when the Canadian Corps is changed from a Corps to an Army—are we going to have difficulty in getting and

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keeping up an Army with a great many more casualties and a far greater number of personnel required? I will just leave that thought with you.

I am going to give you something that may be a little bit new to you—a few remarks on the organization of what is called a "Recce Regiment." This designation has been changed to "Recce Regiment" and that consists of Regimental H.Q., under which come H.Q. Squadron and three Recce Squadrons. The H.Q. Squadron is divided into Signal Troop, A.A. Troop and Anti-Tank Troop, also Motor Troop and Demonstration Troop. A regular Squadron is divided into three regular Troops and an Assault Troop. The Assault Troop consists of four infantry sections, and a section is eight men and one Bren gun and one Tommy gun. The eight men carry Lee-Enfields as well. A regular section is divided into a Scout Section and two Carrier Troops. The Carrier Troops each has three carriers; the Scout Troop has five regular cars. The personnel of the Recce Regiment is 770 all ranks. They have a total vehicle strength of 265. They have 67 carriers, 71 motor vehicles, 45 army cars and other vehicles to the number of 82. These other vehicles include personnel trucks, 23; lorries, 3-ton, 6; supplies trucks, 4; general service trucks, 42; 1,500 weights, 4. That information I do not think has come through to Canadian H.Q. yet, but it was in when I left England and I thought it might be of interest to you.

February 27th, 1942.

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Vimy Anniversary Dinner, 1942

(From the Calgary Herald, April 10th, 1942)

THE unity of purpose which made possible the victorious storming of Vimy Ridge by Canadian Troops twenty-five years ago must again be attained by citizens of this country if the present war is to be won, H. E. Panabaker, Calgary School Principal, told more than two hundred members of the Alberta Military Institute and guests at the Annual Vimy Banquet in the Palliser Hotel, Thursday night.

Mr. Panabaker stated frankly that in his opinion Canada's war effort was in danger of being bogged down by indecision, procrastination, selfish bickering and the lack of a single driving force which resulted in victory in the last war.

Himself, a veteran of the glorious battle of Vimy Ridge, in which he was wounded, Mr. Panabaker declared that victory was obtained by painstaking preparation, a defined objective, and the devotion of every effort bent to one purpose.

After the last war, he said, Canadians turned back to "business as usual and pleasure as usual."

Failed to Meet This Challenge.

"Veterans and the sons of veterans, year by year, trudged past our cenotaphs erected in memory of our dead," he said. "They had no chance to play a part in the work of the country. Canadians paid lip service to the ideals exemplified in the battle of Vimy Ridge. They failed to meet the challenge of the times.

"We were all misguided pacifists, and I don't exempt members of the armed forces," he continued.

Mr. Panabaker said peace was looked upon as only temporary absence of war, and it was small wonder that dynamic qualities was not called for.

"We have to go back to the spirit of Vimy," he said.

Canada, he said, was moving too slowly. Democracy as exemplified here was too much a matter of "counting noses." The majority failed to take into consideration the merits of the minority voice and there was a constant lobbying and jockeying for power.

"No one now holds any brief for discipline entirely from the top down," the speaker said, "but we must have a spirit which enables a man to subordinate his own purpose and will to the purpose of the state as a whole.

"Germany, Italy, Japan and Russia, by means which we may or may not approve, have achieved singleness of the purpose. They have a defined social objective, and the results of the purpose have been seen. Our democratic way of living must develop singleness of purpose if we are to stand against our enemies."

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Consideration for the Future.

Mr. Panabaker said many people in Canada failed to give thought to the years which would follow a victorious war. While energies should be devoted to winning the war, some consideration should be given to the very difficult task of the future when the enemies of the British Commonwealth of Nations had been defeated.

The speaker recalled the battle of Vimy Ridge. Germans on the crest of the Ridge were observing for many miles the activities of the Canadian troops. Over the bodies of the dead—Frenchmen who previously had stormed the Ridge in vain—Canadian troops added an epic chapter to history. Nothing was left to chance, and Canadian troops refused to be downed by a seemingly impossible task.

"Today there is far too much talk of difficulties, too much criticism, and too little faith in victory," he said.

There is too little of the singleness of purpose and the *esprit de corps* which made the Canadian troops which captured Vimy Ridge the most efficient force the world has ever seen.

"We 'bow and arrow' soldiers of the last war hardly realize the change which has taken place in the technique of war," he continued. "The young men in the Army, the Navy and the Air Force will add an imperishable chapter to the history of the world."

Determination to Win.

Mr. Panabaker paid tribute to the struggle by "poor, untrained, inadequately equipped" China against the Japanese dragon for years; to the wonderful achievements of the Soviet Army, and the determination to win with which the United States entered the present conflict.

Replying to the toast to the Armed Forces, Brigadier F. M. W. Harvey, V.C., M.C., commanding Military District 13, said the secret weapon of Soviet Russia was a determination to resist at all cost aggression by the savage forces of Hitler and the development in the past ten years of scientific resources.

Brigadier Harvey deplored the fact that in the years before the war short-sighted people had preached with success the gospel of permanent peace, comfort and ease. How different was the attitude taken by the Russians in the past decade.

Without the efforts made by understanding citizens and the men of the Reserve Army, Canada would be in a very poor state today, the Brigadier said.

"Human nature is the same as it was in the year 5000 B.C.," he stated. "It is the same as it will be in 5000 A.D. We must have people who are willing to sacrifice themselves for the state. We will always have wars. We don't talk about abolishing the police force, why should we talk about abolishing the army?"

More and More Recruits Needed.

"I want recruits for the active force and the reserve force," the Brigadier continued. "We get a few hundreds when we need thousands."

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If we had put one-hundredth of our efforts in the past in encouraging our young lads, the finest in the world, to a realization of the fact that they owe something to their parents, we would not be begging for recruits now."

Brigadier Harvey said he was not asking for a "secret weapon," but he was asking every man able to do so to join the active or reserve units.

"If Japan put one division on the West Coast, which I don't expect, but which is a possibility, we should have men, even if only armed with shotguns, to fight for their country," the Brigadier stated.

Replying to a toast to the guests, J. V. H. Milvain, Calgary barrister, declared the duty of citizens of Canada was to stand behind the armed forces and support them in every way.

Citizens Must Not Break Faith.

"We must see to it that we do not break faith with those who died in the last war, and we must achieve our proper destiny in the brotherhood of nations of the British Empire so that the memory of Vimy may not only be perpetuated but emblazoned with the achievements attained by a valiant and united people," he said.

President N. A. Campbell, of the Alberta Military Institute, expressed regret upon their inability to be present of General McNaughton, Commandant of the Canadian Army; Lieut.-Col. Fred Scott; Lt. H. D. Bulmer, R.C.N.V.R.; Lieut.-Col. D. G. L. Cunningham, M.C., and Mayor Andrew Davison. He asked the support of members for sea, land and air cadets, and particularly for the A.M.I. Cadet Corps.

Present at the head table were: Lieut. L. G. McCarthy, Capt. D. Cameron Sinclair, J. V. H. Milvain, Lieut.-Col. W. K. Jull, M.C., Lieut.-Col. E. R. Knight, V.D., Brigadier F. M. W. Harvey, V.C., M.C., Capt. N. A. Campbell, H. E. Panabaker, C. W. Allen, United States Consul, Col. H. C. Greer, Group Captain P. R. Hampton, Lieut.-Col. N. D. Dingle, Air Commodore G. Howsam, M.C., Hon. Capt. W. E. Jackson and Major A. J. Davis, E.D.

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Brigadier F. M. W. Harvey, V.C., M.C., District Officer Commanding M.D. 13, addresses a class of officer candidates at a graduation ceremony at A-16 C.I.T.C., Currie Barracks.

Officer classes graduate at this centre every month. At the extreme right is shown Major A. G. Jacobs, O.C. of the Currie School of Instruction, while next to him is Lt.-Col. J. O. R. Evans, M.C., 2 i/c of the centre, and Major F. H. Baker, chief instructor of the School of Instruction.

History of Roumania

By Capt. J. E. Treacy

(Member of Anglo-French Commission to the Balkans in 1916-1919)

ROUMANIA is largely that part of the world which was known as Dacia, and Dacia existed for two centuries before the Romans went in there, and the Romans were in there for two centuries. from 46 A.D., when Emperor Hadrian took an interest in that part of the world, and the Romans had the greater part of the known world occupied at that time.

In the year 81 A.D., or that neighborhood, the Roman legions marched into that part of Roumania adjacent to the Iron Gates, which they came up through, and after they had occupied that port of the country for some time, the army revolted and word came out that they had no women with them, and they are supposed to have gathered the women off the streets and out of red light districts of other occupied countries, and this apparently satisfied the army.

In 105 A.D. they went back with a new army and marched from Banat on down through these valleys and occupied the lower tributaries of the Danube. This road is in the heart of the Carpathian mountains, so they came through the other way and came down as far as the Danube and also north of the Danube. These armies occupied Roumania until about the year 270 A.D. They had considerable trouble with people coming in from the East, and the legions vacated the country and went down below the Danube, and they called this part New Dacia. The inhabitants in this part of the country adopted a large number of Roman customs and the Roman language of that day.

Conditions in the 12th Century.

These conditions went on fairly steadily until the 12th century and the original population was divided into tribes who generally lived under the administration of local chiefs. After the 12th century, Hungarians, who had come in through Asia and on in through to Roumania, established themselves in the plains of what is now Hungary, and particularly in that part known as Transylvania, of which there is a great deal of talk about. They gradually overflowed from Transylvania through the Carpathians, driving the Roumanians who lived there into the west, and the descendants of the Roumanians who stayed are in that country today.

These conditions existed until 1350 A.D. and then we find the Tartars from Asia, who came from Asia through Turkey, occupied this west side of Roumania. The Tartars did not interfere with the people there a great deal, but they collected taxes and they were well satisfied and they prospered. They still retained their original language. Many of the people and customs here still can be traced directly to the Tartar occupation.

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In the meantime, the population in the west and east increased and each tribe had a small king—"Via Vodis"—and these small kings or leaders were continually fighting amongst themselves and also with Greek legions with whom they came into contact. There was also another question now, for the Tartars had brought the Gypsies as slaves, and others in this part of the country bought them. The Gypsies were good musicians. They still are. You would never think of having a party unless you invited Roumanian Gypsies to play. They play all through the various amusement places of Budapest—some are Hungarians, many have gone to colleges of music and taken degrees.

Turkey Moves In.

These conditions existed, with the Tartars in control, in 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th centuries, and, through local wars with the local chiefs, the Turks became interested in that part of the country, and the Turks infiltrated into Transylvania, and the Turkish advanced outposts were nearly everywhere except Bessarabia, and the Turks were collecting taxes from all that part of the world over to the German frontiers, and while the Turks did not interfere, they had armies of occupation in there and they had brought up Greeks there to collect the taxes.

In the year 1775, through wars between Austria and Russia, the Province of Bukhovina was ceded to Austria, and the Austrians did not like the Roumanian descendents so they drove most of them outside that part of the country, with the Ukranians and Poles. A Saxon tribe from Germany, during the Hungarian occupation of that part, brought in many Saxons from Germany. These Saxons were clever people. They were good mechanics, good miners and very good colonizers. Even

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today, in that part of the country, they are the best type of people in there. There were two big settlements in that part of Transylvania, numbering in all about eight hundred thousand.

Along about 1862, the Turkish administration in there, through political weakness, began to lose its hold and the Transylvanians became better organized and had better leaders. They wanted their independence, freedom from taxes, and wanted part of the country to themselves.

Independent Country Set Up.

In 1862, or a little after, during this agitation, Brătianu and his crowd took over control from Turkey and they were to set up an independent country of their own, so they asked one of the German princes to come in and assist them to consolidate Transylvania. This prince became Carl I. During that time they had to fight the Turks to make an agreement, and at the same time they went to the Austrian Emperor and he agreed to give them protection, but he insisted that this Province be left under the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and in order to gain this part of the country they had to agree to this until the World War.

In 1907, under a new administration, which was supposed to have taken care of the peasantry; the peasantry were still working for practically nothing and they did not have a church. In 1907 the peasants revolted and demanded a redistribution of the land, and a settlement was arranged to divide the land, and this lasted until World War No. 1 broke out.

In 1913, during the fight between Austria-Hungary and Roumania, in order to still further reduce the power of the Turkish Empire, a war was created between Bulgaria and Roumania. After this war, Bulgaria ceded this part of Bukhovina to Roumania.

Roumania was able to keep out of the war without a great deal of trouble until it appeared that England and France had a better chance to win the war, with the distinct understanding that Dobrudja and Transylvania would be handed back to them.

Roumania Enters the War.

They came into the war in August, 1916. Their army was ready and they marched from Roumania through the Carpathians and on through to the old frontiers. But they found that they had marched too far, for the German army, with the Austrian army, under Von Mackensen, divided them and they had to retreat back in the Carpathian mountains. They held the Germans there for five weeks, but on other fronts the Germans broke through and got in behind them. They were, however, able to extricate their armies and get back into Moldavia. The Germans went as far as Bukhovina but were not in a position to go any further than that.

The Roumanian army in Moldavia was being reorganized under a French staff. The result was that in October and November, 1916, their armies were reorganized and they had one of the greatest battles

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of the war. In August, 1917, a battle was fought where there were probably a larger number of casualties than any other battle in the war. After this battle the German army retreated back, but the Roumanian army went on into Austria and they regained much of the lost territory. But that was just the start of the Russian revolution and the gaining of this ground was of little use to the Roumanians.

The Roumanians made peace with the Germans. You have no doubt heard a good many stories of this treaty with the Germans, but if you would read the treaty that the Germans imposed on Roumania you would get the real story. Under this treaty the Roumanians found themselves working for the Germans—they had no rights, in the usual sense, and were dominated by the German military and tax collectors.

Oil Field Production.

In 1916, when the Roumanians advanced into Transylvania, they reached an agreement with French and British companies to decide Roumanian oil rights and fields which had a production of over nine thousand tons, or about 65,000 barrels per day, and that oil was very important to the Germans. They wanted it very badly, and I think that when they retreated all the fields were destroyed except one plant, and it did not really matter so much. The Germans did not take any worthwhile production out of these fields for six months.

When we arrived in May, 1919, as members of the Anglo-French Commission, we found that they had 400 tons per day instead of 900 tons per day, but the refineries at the time were very inefficient. When the war was over, the first thing the Province of Bessarabia did was to ask to be incorporated in greater Roumania, the same as Transylvania did. The political leaders of Transylvania did not object and this whole part came back into greater Roumania.

Roumania being a very small country it has a very small Civil Service organization, but when they took in this whole country—17 millions of people in all—you can imagine the confusion that resulted from an administration capable of looking after say eight million having to look after seventeen millions.

Government Builds Schools.

However, the new government took over, and one of the first things they did was to build schools. The Hungarians were the tax collectors and they did not care for the peasantry. The Roumanians had a lot of schools built, but they had no professors, and it took over ten years to educate a professor, but illiteracy has probably been reduced by at least 200%. Naturally, with the new administration, they were not anxious to carry on the old Hungarians, because the old Hungarians would never allow the Roumanians to work in any position of importance, and it was nothing more than retaliation, and they would not employ any Hungarians. However, under the treaty made, all had equal rights with the Roumanians and their churches had equal rights, as they had formerly. The Catholic Church had been subsidized by the State and

the church of the German settlers, which was chiefly Lutheran; the church of the Ukrainians and other churches were subsidized by the Hungarians, and other churches were subsidized by the Hungarians and Austrians under this treaty. The Roumanians paid these subsidies to all the churches. The Roumanians were practically all Orthodox, official church, but the priests of the Orthodox Church, until recently, have been a very poor, uneducated lot and in 90 per cent of the churches very much disliked by the people.

The living conditions of the Roumania peasantry were kept very low, except in Transylvania. The Roumanian administration had spent a large amount of money rebuilding roads, and they did build some splendid roads from east to west which stood up remarkably well. During the period of occupation, in 1916 and 1917, the people in Transylvania were very well educated. They were usually educated in German and French. The male side of the family would go into the army and the female side of the family usually went into the convents. There was a kind of a "dot" system and the woman must bring a certain amount of money into the family, and some families were therefore very wealthy.

Generally speaking, the Roumanians are a very hospitable people. If you visit any place in the country and you happen to admire a certain item in the house in the way of an ornament or something of that nature, they will not only offer it to you as a gift, but will insist on you taking it.

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You think of Roumania chiefly as an agricultural country, and it has been so. Yet, after World War No. 1 the new administration of that time, that is, the Liberal party led by Bratiano and his crowd, realized that Roumania was a country of eighteen million people, and they started to create an industrial section, and they tried to create this with Roumanian money. They are a very clever people, and in order to start this industrialization they fished around with English and French capitalists with just average success. Germany wanted control and in order to assist in obtaining this Germany advanced them much material and large credits. There was a lot of investment from Germany in Roumania, and Germany did nothing to discourage it, as they could figure that sooner or later it would give them a measure of control. That is the reason that a large steel works where they make railway locomotives and railway tracks and another large steel works in Bessarabia were German controlled. They imported Diesel engines from Germany and Diesel engines from Englnad, but they made the railway items themselves.

This locomotive works I speak of employed ten thousand men, so naturally enough the Germans had subsidized them as they were most anxious to use it afterwards, which they are undoubtedly doing today.

Oil Production 65,000 Barrels.

Regarding the oil in Roumania, the first oil production was in 1880—there was very little production worth counting before that. In 1916 production was nine thousand tons, or 65,000 barrels per day. In 1919, when we went to Roumania, it was 5,500 tons per day, having been reduced by nearly half. In 1936 the heaviest production was 8.66 million tons, or about 24,000 tons per day. In 1936 they were trying to increase production in every possible way, as they were trying to rebuild their army, and were trying to increase production without great regard for price.

In October, 1940, when I left, out of twenty-four companies, fifteen companies did not pay. In March, 1941, the Germans had taken over control of the fields and the output was increased to twenty thousand tons per day, and that meant opening up wells in many fields, and the wells were not restricted in order to conserve the gas. I doubt very much if that production exists today, for that production required a great amount of drilling, and they certainly did not have any German material. Roumania had always bought pipe from Germany and Poland, so that there would be no difficulty about obtaining pipe. It is possible that they supplied the machinery to increase drilling.

The Roumanian crude oil is fairly high crude, being 21-22% light particles, but it makes a very poor lubricant—lubricant consumption was so small, in fact, that the companies did not bother to put in a lubricating oil plant and the lubrication items were turned into the light crude stocks. There is a possibility that at present in Germany they may have found a way to get more out of it, for it is known that the Germans have attained a very high extraction from their own produc-

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tion, at Hamburg and on the Rhine—they did have as high as 38% to 39%, probably about the same as Alberta. They make a very high grade lubricant. During 1939 and 1940 there were about 40,000 tons of lubricant stocks shipped from Constanza and Varna on the Black Sea. Of this, possibly 30,000 tons would be very poor stuff.

Although Roumania claimed that they had over two million Jews in Roumania when this war broke out, because during the persecution of the Jews in Germany and later on in Austria, there was no place for them to go and they bought their way in and paid taxes to enter Roumania, and some of them proceeded through Roumania, hoping to get through to Palestine, there is no doubt that a great number of Jews did enter—Transylvania alone claimed they had three-quarters of a million Jews. When they came in such numbers it was not possible for Roumania to handle them.

French Controlled Banking.

There is just another point I would like to mention in connection with oil production. This had been decreasing for years and oil wells had been giving nothing to compare with former years. The Roumanians had put in new installations and they were forcing production in every possible way, even using vacuum pumps. In order to further increase production the State subsidized them. Roumania was never long on capital. The French practically control the banking business. They had factories established in a number of places; they built four or five large factories in Transylvania. A large company operating in Transylvania is practically State controlled, and while the private capital wanted to export largely, they never could get a set of politicians to agree to it.

In the very early history of Roumania, in Dacia, the inhabitants knew of and worked valuable mines. In here is located one of the best gold mines in Roumania and one of the richest mines in Europe, and in the world. In 1939 total production of gold from Roumania was 7,920 ounces, and there was probably an equal amount of silver. They have coal mines here, too, probably enough in this part of Roumania to supply

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all this part of the world, but they have no transportation, although a railway was started, which, I believe, was nearly completed.

Also, in this part of Roumania, there is a considerable amount of bauxite. Whatever quantity was available was exported to Germany in recent years. The oil industry in Roumania is probably, due to the war, practically out, as 85% of the capital was foreign, and the other 15% was Roumanian capital. There were two Roumanian companies formed immediately after the last war. They were very large concerns. These two companies were formed by some of the State officials and they arranged with the State to turn over royalties, and they were to pay reasonable royalties the way the agreement was written, but they drilled a lot for oil and never did pay the royalties. The foreign interests all had to pay the State royalty and were taxed very heavily besides.

Political Situation.

Of the 85% of production, the British and French had about 50% to 55% control. The political situation was that in all these small rural districts they originally had their own "Via Vodis" or small kings. When John Gratiano came to power he consolidated the country. At that time, before World War No. 1, they had a strong Liberal party. Premier Unescu was leader of the Catholic party. One would have power for four years and then the other would be in for four years. There was a Transylvania leader, John Mamu, of the Roumanian peasantry in Transylvania, who had been a member of Parliament in Hungary apparently, and he led the Transylvanian party and it was in power two or three times. As a matter of fact, he was in power when King Carol left the country in 1933.

King Carol was out of the country three or four years and they had a Regency and it was very poorly run. The King, however, came back, and Magda Lupescu came with him. They brought some others with them, but a considerable number of the people were against it and it was finally agreed that the King only was to remain. His political views at that time did not satisfy the Liberal party. Magda went back to him because he had most of the power in his own hands and was practically a dictator.

After the Nazis came to power in Germany, they were making great headway all over the Balkans, and in order to overcome their efforts in Roumania the King had ideas which he thought would prevent them from forcing their men into power, but the old Liberal crowd would not join him. In 1930, Codriano became known as leader of the reactionaries. There were a considerable number of lies told about Codriano, but he had many political friends and endeavoured to do many good things. His endeavour was to improve the knowledge of the working masses in the country, and he made a considerable amount of improvement in Roumania.

Iron Guard Party Financed.

But at this time among the political section of the country as high as 30 per cent of the finances of the country was going in graft. Many of the labouring class would not join the existing parties, and about this time the Nationalist party got in control and finally financed the Iron Guard party. Much money was received from Germany. They got newspapers under their control, which worked out very cheaply for them in the end.

The Germans asked for local leaders to go to Germany, and they had at different times up to three and four thousand men in Germany and Austria. In 1935 John Duca was Premier. He was very pro-French and very pro-English, and there were several German misdeeds which he tried to put onto the Iron Guard. In 1935 they murdered ----. They never did find out the man who committed the crime, but they arrested eight or ten and had three or four in jail on life sentences.

Calenscu came into power—he was a right-hand man of King Carol and he also was very pro-French and English and had many sentences commuted. In Bucharest the Iron Guard were very active after this war broke out. They imprisoned four or five hundred of these fellows and they took out fifteen or twenty leaders and were bringing them from a jail in Bucharest when they shot them. Codriano was among them. If King Carol and his Government had shot 400 instead of 40 they would have been better off. There is no capital punishment in Roumania, so the prisoners were allowed to escape and were shot in the back while doing so.

Favoured Small Nation Unity.

Some people have the idea that men closely associated with King Carol played in Germany's favour, but this is not the case. King Carol and the men who worked with him did everything they possibly could to arrive at a strong association of small nations—Czecho-Slovakia-Greece, and Jugo-Slavia-Bulgaria and Roumania. Poland was more or less of a passive partner in this federation. It was King Carol's idea

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to weld these smaller countries into a really powerful federation, and he might have succeeded, but Germany kept these people occupied. As soon as they appeared to be going to get together, Germany would go in and keep them apart. They afterwards tried to get Austria, Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, Greece, Bulgaria and Yugo-Slavia together in a strong pact, but, of course, had the opposition of Germany on this, too.

You probably remember that when King Carol returned to Roumania in 1935 there was very little world news of great moment available in England and France. The newspapers there created a great commotion about the King's return to his country, but just in order to arouse news interest. I remember well, when the English and French special correspondents and the newspaper men from Germany as well, all hired cars and headed for Roumania. The idea was created of a revolution breaking, but when they got there they were told, "No, there is no revolution, you can go back home." So most of them went down to Bucharest and had a good time. There were highly coloured articles in the English and American papers, especially dealing with Magda Lupescu. But in Roumania every man has the right to have another woman and nothing out of the way was thought of it.

King Carol and his administration did everything to further the interest of our cause, and Roumania would certainly have joined in with us if France had not collapsed. But they did not have any equipment, and when France quit, Roumania collapsed and then Germany began to put pressure on. Shortly after this Antonescu took over. I do not think that he had any idea of joining the Germans in any way, but had a very good understanding with the Germans, and he wanted to clear up the political situation in Roumania, because his first three Ministers were good leaders. I have known John Fritziano for ten years—played golf with him. There were no better Roumanian patriots than these men, and I am sure when they joined the Antonescu Government they wanted to clear up the mess in Roumania which had been going on for years. But immediately after Antonescu came to power the Germans put pressure on the Roumanians. They authorized the Iron Guard party, which was financed by the Germans. Roumania did not know what they were heading for. The Germans have been financing the Iron Guard party ever since.

Organizing Bulgaria.

They organized in Bulgaria, and they bought their way into Jugo-Slavia. They always had the same story, "We have no interest in Jugo-Slavia." Then shortly after they bought their way in Jugo-Slavia they came through that country and through Bulgaria. They got wise 48 hours before the German armies began moving in. The Germans killed from twelve to twenty thousand people in Belgrade, in which city, of course, there was no protection.

I might mention something of the Roumanian peasant as a soldier. As you realize from what I have said, there has been continual fighting in there since Roumania came under the first Tartars and later the

Turks. In World War No. 1, what an army they had at that time! They carried their rifles and they could march. The Roumanian army was probably the best in the world at that time, as they could live on practically nothing. Their rations were probably half a pound of bread a day, and their field kitchens served two varieties of soups—one sour soup served with vegetables, and probably a drink of water, and the other was a sweet soup. The Transylvanians and Roumanians could probably march further than any northern troops in a day. They could take off their boots and march for miles.

The Roumanians, being in that part of the world where there are so many different people, were very good at languages. The educated people were taught in the French language, while the business class were all familiar with German, and very many with English, so that practically every one of any education spoke three languages—French, German and English—and they could talk with their servants and do business in Roumanian. Most of the business was done by Jews, and every Jew could speak four languages.

Jews in Roumania.

That is one thing I would like to mention—the Jewish question Roumania claimed to have two million Jews, but they could not absorb that many so pogroms were instituted against the Jews, these being chiefly by the Iron Guard, who used the anti-Jewish programme as one of the planks in their platform, and it caught on very quickly. Just after I left Roumania, in 1940, there was more or less a revolution between the Jews and the Germans, and the Government party massacred 2,500 Jews and 600 Roumanians, while 400 Jews were rounded up at one time and transported to Palestine. It was not unusual for them to round up 400 or 500 Jews and massacre them. One day they picked up around 500 Jews and they hung them up on meat hooks in a slaughterhouse and slaughtered them. Another three hundred Jews they took up on the ninth storey of the bank in Bucharest where they opened a window and then searched them for money, if they did not have enough to suit them, they made the Jews jump out of the open window.

There is one interesting feature in Roumania, and that is the old mines. These mines were known by the Dacians before the Romans came. I visited these mines and saw the old Roman workings. Some of these old workings extend half a mile or more underground. In some cases wooden stamps were used. Rolls, however, were used more. I have been at these mines where they use water wheels as large as ten feet in diameter, some of them very old. They are uncovered here and there from time to time, in perfect state of preservation. I was in a mine in 1937 and an engineer told me, "We have just run across one of the old shafts in the old workings, and it is very interesting." I saw this old working, and it was all heavily timbered, and the timber had been worked down, apparently with an adze, and the work was good. As far as was known, this mine had not been worked for 400 years, but was still in a perfect state of preservation.

Calgary Officers Win Honors at Dieppe.

LIEUT.-COL. JOHN BEGG, D.S.O.

THIS officer, who was second in command of the 14th Canadian Army Tank Regiment, was on an L.C.T. during the attack on Dieppe, August 19th, 1942. This craft came under a barrage of heavy shell and machine gun fire from shore positions. At great personal risk and with complete disregard for his own safety, he succeeded in having two of the three tanks on board land safely.

Lieut.-Col. Begg directed the handling of these tanks under a frontal fire so intense that many members of the landing party and crew were killed or seriously injured, the craft itself being almost completely destroyed.

He was at all times an inspiration of coolness and courage to those remaining alive on his craft. When the commanding officer of the regiment was reported missing, Lt.-Col. Begg assumed command.

(Official citation).



CAPT. L. G. ALEXANDER, M.C.

AS medical officer of the Calgary Regiment, Capt. Alexander performed outstanding service to his unit. Working under extremely heavy fire to which he was exposed on one occasion, while attending to wounded personnel, he was blown overboard by the blast from a shell of heavy calibre. Fortunately he was not wounded and was able to regain the ship, where he continued to attend the large number of wounded.

Maintenance of morale was aided in no small measure by his devotion to duty and his efficiency in handling wounded was responsible for the preservation of many valuable lives.

(Official citation).

OFFICIAL CITATION

HIS MAJESTY THE KING was graciously pleased to approve the award of the Victoria Cross to No. 1866, Lieut.-Col. Charles Cecil Ingersol Merritt, South Saskatchewan Regiment, after the Dieppe assault on 19th August, 1942, with the following citation:

"For matchless gallantry and inspiring leadership whilst commanding his battalion during the Dieppe raid, August 19th, 1942. From the point of landing his unit's advance had to be made across a bridge in Pourville which was swept by very heavy machine-gun, mortar and artillery fire and the first parties were mostly destroyed and the bridge thickly covered by their bodies.

"A daring lead was required. Waving his helmet, Lt.-Col. Merritt rushed forward shouting 'come on over. There is nothing to worry about.' He thus personally led the survivors of at least four parties in turn across the bridge. Quickly organizing these he led them forward, and when held up by enemy pill boxes he again headed rushes which succeeded in clearing them. In one case he himself destroyed the occupants of the post by throwing grenades into it.

"After several of his runners became casualties, he himself kept contact with his different positions. Although twice wounded, Lt.-Col. Merritt continued to direct the unit's operations with great vigor and determination and while organizing the withdrawal he stalked a sniper with a Bren gun and silenced him. He then coolly gave orders for the departure and announced his intention to hold off and 'get even' with the enemy.

"When last seen he was collecting Bren and tommy guns and preparing a defensive position which successfully covered the withdrawal from the beach. Lt.-Col. Merritt is now reported to be a prisoner of war. To this commanding officer's personal daring the success of his unit's operations and the safe re-embarkation of a large portion of it were chiefly due."

The Hero of Dieppe



Lieut.-Col. Charles Ingersol Merritt, V.C.

Experiences in Germany

By Mr. A. W. Klieforth

(U.S. Consul-General at Winnipeg)

AFTER this introduction I am left somewhat speechless—I do not know how to live up to it

My first detail in Germany, in 1924, just at the end of the famous German inflation, which, we were told by the press of the world, and we believed it sincerely, was one of the many sufferings of the poor Germans and was another reason why we should feel especially sorry that they had had to live through such a catastrophe as inflation.

Now, after hindsight has shown indubitable evidence, we know that the famous inflation in Germany was decided upon by the German General Staff, in conjunction with the German bankers, as a means of breaking down the strength of the victorious Allies, and the Germans deliberately caused it, although at the time there was a Socialist party in control of the government—that is, as far as the facade was concerned. Likewise, the Reichstag in 1924 had a large majority of Catholics, Social Democrats and Republicans and just a sprinkling of Nazis. Likewise, the propaganda machine, which has changed very little from 1914 to 1942, except that Goebels is now running it. The staff is just the same today as it was in 1924, and, at that time, the propaganda machine had gone democratic and had confused the public of the United States, Great Britain and Canada, and most of the world, as we accepted that as a fact. Why we accepted that as a fact is beyond all comprehension, but the peoples of the world believed that Germany had gone through five years of political trial and democratic activity, and believed generally that Germany was now as democratic as England, or United States, or anywhere else in the world.

Government "Called" Democratic.

Any particular form of government was called democratic, and this was one of the first victories of the propaganda machine. What

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we did not realize in those days was that at the time we in America were getting rid of our military forces, on the ground that military forces represented an outmoded form of militarism and that it was a hindrance to disarmament.

Germany handled its army in 1918 in a totally different manner. It was my privilege to have a membership in the Industrie Club of Dresden. My membership came about in a very peculiar fashion. Herr Krupp, for some years previously, liked to go to the United States. He also visited Canada many times. He liked the scenery of the United States, as many others have liked the scenery, and when he left, in 1926 and 1929, he asked me for several letters of introduction, and I gave him letters to New York clubs. Consequently, when I was shifted to Cologne, he said to me (being a most gallant form of German gentleman, "What club would you like to join?" I said, "You can put me up in the Industrie Club in Dresden."

There was nothing he could do but put me up, although no foreigner had ever belonged to it. In that club I met Herr Ludendorff, who is now dead. He was very active with the German General Staff. At the time of the armistice, Hindenburg was allowed to bring the army back into the country, and he and members of the democratic facade of Germany immediately began to study the reasons why Germany had lost the war, and began their planning immediately, long range, as to how they could beat the world in the next war.

Germany Planned Early.

There was no question in any German mind that Germany would again endeavour to beat the world in arms, despite the apparent progress made towards disarmament after the armistice. You ask how was this possible under this so-called democratic government of Germany. Again, our hindsight helps us a lot.

The Kaiser, at the end of the war, was permitted to leave Germany, not by the German revolutionists, but by a committee of Von Hindenburg assisted by Ludendorff and others, and, included in his entourage were half a dozen German officers, including Admiral G. A. Raeder.

These Germans told the Kaiser that the days of the Kaiser had come to an end, because, under the Kaiser's system, Germany had not won the war, and therefore they said, "Will you please leave the country?" "You can take along your worldly goods," and countless trains carried the wealth of the Kaiser into Holland, and it was weeks later that a revolutionary movement started in making itself noticed in Germany and to the rest of the world.

Undoubtedly, the same German General Staff had in view the men who were to lead this movement—most of them, anyway. H. Eberts was apparently chosen very carefully by German General Staff. I mention this now, at the very beginning, because I wish to make one of my very few prophecies, and that is this—the German General Staff now has in training men who will be presented, and if necessary elevated

to office, as new leaders of Germany, should the worst happen and Germany lose this war. These men are known to the world, to my country and to your country, as the best types of Germans.

Qualified in Training.

By 1924, when the revolution had ended, the military service had reached its successful streamlining in every respect. Indeed, it is a known fact to many in the American service in 1924, that the Germans, in that year, although they did not have the equipment amassed at that time, were as fully qualified in training as they were in 1936, and you know that in 1936 the opinion of the whole world was that war was coming. My Commander-in-Chief, Mr. Roosevelt, in 1936, was definitely of the opinion that war was coming, and also very definitely that we would be in. In 1936 our army did not compare with that of Germany in 1924.

This was all done behind this tremendous facade of Socialistic government in Germany, which never hesitated to avoid the maximum financial agreements created by the Versailles Treaty.

In the year 1926, my wife and I had our first great awakening in Germany. We visited an artist, and I may say that he was not the most successful artist, and he told me he had been offered a very attractive proposition by the German Tourist Bureau. They were willing to pay him well, if he would go to Iceland for a year, and also pay his expenses.

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He was, however, told that in return for his expenses and his salary and the costs that would be incurred in sending him there, certain special scenes would have to be painted. Many of the same scenes would have to be painted in the four seasons—Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter.

On his return from Iceland, however, he was agreeably surprised to find that his paintings were bought up by the German Tourist Bureau and immediately taken to H.Q. of German General Staff, where they began a close study of Iceland.

Landing Fields in Iceland.

I am in a position to verify this, because it so happened that I had taken photographs of all of these paintings, owing to the fact that I was taking photographs of my wife in the gallery where they were on display for a very short time, and, of course, the paintings showed in my pictures. In the course of time these pictures that I had taken found their way to Washington, and only last year, in Washington, when going from one Department to another, one Colonel said, "Kliworth, how did it happen you sent us those pictures of Iceland in 1926? They have been the subject of tremendous discussions, for those pictures were all of the very best landing fields in Iceland." These things happened, mind you, when a Socialist government was officially in control, but actually, everything was being run on the lines dictated by the German General Staff.

Another fact. A number of years later, when skiing in the Bavarian Alps, I met a group of Germans skiing there, who had been on a lengthy skiing trip to Norway. I was rather surprised and asked them why they had gone to Norway, when at that time the major school of skiing was the Bavarian Alps and the Swiss Alps, and Norway was not favoured. They admitted that they favoured the Alps, but they had received an offer from the German Tourist Bureau (this was in 1929) and the whole trip had cost them but twenty marks, at that time about five dollars. This included their trip to Norway, their keep while they were there, the cost of any skiing equipment they needed, and the cost of the return journey. I asked them whether any definite obligations were imposed upon them, and they said, "Yes. We were all told to go back to such and such a village." All of those people who had this offer made to them were those who, immediately after the last war, when Norway, Denmark, Holland and Sweden took pity on the underfed and starving Germans and took in many children, took them on their farms, these simple, kindly people, and fed and cared for them. This was in 1919, 1920, 1921 and 1922, and hundreds and hundreds of German children were fed and clothed and returned to health in those countries and sent back to Germany in good health.

This group of German boys were all of that group who had been in Norway before, and they were required to go back to the same village and resume contact with the hospitable Norwegians of years ago. Also, as part of their "school" work, they had to write compositions, including

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descriptions of the highways and the towns and villages, and this they did, under the training of a schoolmaster, and that was why they had gone to Norway, to take up skiing.

Invasion of Norway.

Now, if I may jump ahead, shortly before the invasion of Norway, many of my acquaintances in the Rhineland were people who had sons in the German army. Several of these German families told me that their boys had been granted a very long holiday from the German army, as a reward for the intensive training which they had gone through. They were given a chance to go to Norway, all expenses being paid by the German Tourist Bureau, and they went to Norway. They were there several months. In fact, they were there just at the moment that Norway was invaded. The skiing accident, the painting episode and occurrences as this, will surely convince anyone that this long range planning started in 1918, and went on all through.

Likewise, this long range planning in Germany. In 1924, when I arrived, there were thirty-two political parties in Germany, but shortly after there was only one Nazi or Socialist party, one Catholic or Centrist party and so on—the groups were reduced and they all had their uniforms, to their own liking, but the odd thing to be noticed is that even the very marching of these parties was directed by the military authorities in Germany. Reserve officers of the German army were carefully included, to see that they all marched according to the central German plan. They were all given the protection of the military authorities. Although they had lost the last war, the German army still had the official status of Germany itself.

It is a very great compliment to the German General Staff—and just here I want to explain what is meant by the German General Staff. It is very confusing, for the term is not the same as "General Staff" as used in the United States and Great Britain. It is a German national planning board, which regards war as the primary object of Germany. Each department functions for its own purposes, but all is done under the complete protection and complete control of German General Staff. Ludendorff more than once explained to gatherings in Germany that he, as well as all Germans, knew that Germany was invincible from a military point of view. These leading Germans always claimed that Germany lost the last war because it was stuck in the back by political manipulation.

One Political Party.

They decided there would be only one political party, and the system that was decided on, as we know, was National Socialism, and this was well clarified in the minds of the German General Staff long before the public realized it. They had to sell it to the public. To do this, Ludendorff said he had a tremendous job on his hands to find the proper person who could sell it to the public, and finally he found him in Munich—a man who had not been too successful as a house painter

—Adolph Hitler. Therefore, Adolph Hitler was called in by the section of the German General Staff in Munich and offered the job. Hitler later referred to this work in "Mein Kampf." There was a definite decision that there would be only one political party in Germany eventually, and Hitler was called in to explain the new political ideology to the German people and put it over.

This does not agree with what Hitler wrote in "Mein Kampf," but was actually the plan of the German General Staff. Ludendorff actually invited Hitler to become a member. While it is not in agreement with "Mein Kampf," the fact remains that the party existed before Hitler joined it. Hitler endeavoured to obtain membership card number one, but never did succeed, for they would not give him membership card number one. He was finally given membership card number seven, and this he holds today.

I was in Germany a second time, in 1929, and at that time National Socialism was a minority, which, however, for me, was a bit of good luck, because the more senior officers of the Embassy assigned to themselves all majority parties and I was given a few of the minority parties, including the National Socialist party, and I soon realized that Adolph Hitler was a leading figure in it, and I gave my attention to that particular party at that time.

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Perfect Machine in 1933.

When Hitler became Chancellor, in 1933, the military might of Germany, as the world knows it today, was more or less a perfect machine. All he had to do was to press the button—turn on the green light to go ahead at a faster speed. The training of the civilian population in general military tactics became a regular thing, and the average German was well trained from 1933 onward. In my opinion, Germany in 1933 was better equipped from a military point of view and training than are the people of my country at the present time. So you can see we have a good long way to go.

In 1933, because it was my second time there, and because I was known to every department, Hitler decided to send me a present when I was leaving Germany for America, and he sent me an autographed copy of "Mein Kampf." Because I had previously said that Hitler would have to either revise certain chapters or conquer the world, the Major who brought it said that the Fuhrer asked him to remind me that he had not revised the book.

Afterwards I was sent back to Germany, to the Rhineland, the City of Cologne. I arrived in 1935 and the following spring, in March, occurred the remilitarization and reoccupation of the Rhineland by Germany. There was a considerable discussion of this in world capitals, but the Germans said, "What of it?"

In connection with this reoccupation and remilitarization, you no doubt read in the papers that there was a tremendous controversy between Hitler and the Generals regarding it. It was said that the Generals were all against it, but the Fuhrer had decided to take the chance—he had decided it was a safe chance, and as the reoccupation was successful, it was then proclaimed that he was a great leader and the Generals knew very little. But it is my guess that the Fuhrer was told by the German General Staff to take the responsibility for the reoccupation of the Rhineland. He was ordered to do this, and he did it, just like the Kaiser had done when he was told, in his time.

German Generals Retired?

I mention this because there was certainly a tremendous amount of propaganda which led many people to believe that there was a strong controversy between Hitler and the Generals, with Hitler, as usual, winning. In the same way, we hear of many German Generals being retired (as we also hear of Generals being retired on our side), but I am afraid that any that are retired do so by the orders of German General Staff, who believe they can replace them to better advantage.

In 1936, when Hitler reoccupied the Rhineland, he was convinced, and the German General Staff was convinced, that they were ready to fight the entire world, if the world was ready to fight them. I still believe that in 1936 Germany was stronger in point of equipment than all the other countries, including Italy and Japan, were in 1939. That

does not consider what Germany added in the past three years. I believe that in point of equipment the other nations of the world have a long way to go.

The other phase of this whole development—the militarization, equipping and training of Germany and the change of political philosophy had to happen under National Socialism. You will ask, with regard to German Catholics, German Anglicans and many others, who, with very few exceptions, are very decent fellows, why is it that these Germans had adopted this system of National Socialism, which is contrary to everything most people value, which means the complete domination of the best features of German culture. Why was it necessary that Germany had to adopt one of these parties? The anti-Christian movement and every other anti-movement explained clearly that it had been decided that, in order to realize the maximum forces of the country—that is, the maximum forces of the people—it would be necessary to wipe out everything contrary to the National Socialist programme; that as long as people adhered to any form of Christian civilization the greatest results could not be obtained.

National Socialism.

That is why the rulers of Germany sat down and planned a political plan—National Socialism—that would get rid of these things as hindrances to the military progress of Germany, and they came to the

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conclusion that as long as the Ten Commandments or any moral code was recognized by the people, Germany would not realize the brutal force that is necessary—the force that Germany is using on the various countries of Europe today.

Take the noble families of Germany, and you have got many of them—we looked upon them as gentlemen of the old school. These German planners decided that as long as these gentlemen believed in a moral code they could not give to the country the forces that Germany must have if the country was going to conquer not only all of Europe, but the whole world. If a man like Moses returned to Germany today he would be persecuted, not because he was a Jew, but because of the necessity to stamp out his moral teaching.

National Socialism was actually put over on the people of Germany. By 1933 the National Socialists had 45% of the seats in the Reichstag, and as soon as they had an actual majority, they established a political dictatorship over all other parties. Within a very short time their following increased from month to month, and, after 1936, when the occupation of the Rhineland occurred, a large majority of the German people were sincere believers in National Socialism—not through means of terror—they were won over by the results apparently achieved. At the time when I lived in Germany, up to the end of June last year, I think, and it is my opinion, that 90% of the people were sincere believers in National Socialism, and the other 10% were never called upon to give their views. There is only a very small proportion or percentage against the war, and no doubt a good deal of this is due to the fact that they realize what will happen to Germany if and when she loses this war.

Some Jews Are "Aryanized."

They find it necessary to use Jews for a great many purposes and, therefore, a great many Jews have been "Aryanized," so they got their certificates and they accepted Aryanization, and even among these it is hard to find one who believes that Germany will lose this war.

The system of National Socialism succeeded in this particular way, and the reason the public of Great Britain, the United States and Canada knew so little was because it seemed such a fantastic idea for any man to take up, that the whole world could be conquered. They dismissed such things as just a dream. In my country we still have hundreds and hundreds of similar agitators, and we pay little attention to them, but most of the dreams of those do not seem so fantastic as the dreams of Hitlerism or of "Mein Kampf." I believe one of the basic reasons that won over National Socialism as a means to win the war was the explanation that through it Germany would not only win the war, but would conquer Europe, the British Empire, and the entire world.

A new order—"Welt ordnung"—would be established. Now this "Welt ordnung" demanded of the Germans that they should go forward with their plans to conquer the whole world, and when the Germans had seen with what comparatively little effort Germany had established such an excellent machine, they immediately thought of what they could

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do if they could get the control of the world's supplies of food, oil and rubber and, in short, the lust for power that had begun to take shape again immediately after 1918 went forward faster than ever.

Solves Unemployment.

After 1936, going back again to Cologne and the Rhineland, you will recall that Hitler announced to the world that he had not only solved many other ills in Germany, but that he had solved unemployment, and that as a result there were more jobs in Germany than there were men for them. This theme was heavily publicized and notes appeared in world newspapers most frequently to this effect, and German Americans, German Canadians and many Germans elsewhere were convinced that a better job awaited them in Germany. As a result, it was to be seen in the Rhineland that the Germans were returning from Britain, France and the United States, not in tens, but actually in hundreds. From some sections of the world, such as South America and South Africa, the Germans returned, if not by the million, at least by hundreds of thousands.

These hundreds of thousands returned to Germany, but not to be soldiers of Germany in all cases, by any means, nor to go to German industry. For a good many months after their arrival they disappeared in the institutes in Stuttgart, Mannheim and Dusseldorf, and records and photographs of where they had been—whether they had been in house service in Rotterdam or France, or probably ranching in Alberta—everything was put down in the institute records, and when they had finished, experts collected all this material and found out everything it was possible for them to know about that particular country. This information went into all branches—social, political and industrial—and finally everything was digested and summarized. It was then distributed among certain Germans, to be used when needed in the future. When this period had finished, the pick of them were sent into another school of instruction—all of them, men and women—and they went through a period of training, and for months and months we wondered what had become of them.

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After the invasion of Poland, German Poles who had been returned and trained followed on the heels of the German army and they took over the management of Polish industries, even though they had been there as unskilled workers previously. In Paris, a man who had been on the staff of a bank in a junior position, is now back in Paris as a director of the bank. They were there from the factories of Norway; hundreds of Germans from Poland, and, on the invasion of Holland, Belgium and France, the reason for all this became clear.

Thousands Return Home.

About the same time I received another shock. I began to see hundreds of German-Americans, and they were known as "Ruck wandere"—returned immigrants. Some of them had been jobless, but many of them had been well situated in the United States. If we had any system of telling how many people had come or gone from Canada and the United States it would have been enlightening—we should use a little more system once in a while. I was able to figure there were 2,000 German-Americans in the Rhineland who had been in Wisconsin, and I watched these in particular, as best I could. Just imagine there being 2,000 of them there, and when I noticed this situation, I discussed it with an acquaintance of mine, and I said to him. "They may work this trick with Germans of other countries, but not in America."

This man was one of the very few who was against the Nazis and he said, "The same thing will happen if they ever conquer America—for instance, name me an American industrial plant and I will get you a first-class report on it at once." Instead of naming Bethlehem Steel or Boeing Aircraft, I named a small plant in Wisconsin, of which my brother is president. My two sons work in this plant, and this factory is known as "United Marine Motor Company," Oshkosh, Wisconsin, manufacturing marine motors.

I gave this name to this German and he very quickly produced the record of United Marine Motor Works, Oshkosh, Wisconsin. Here I was handed, in 1938, a report on this small concern in Wisconsin, showing everything of any value to the Germans—the exact number of men employed in all, the number of Germans, French and Jews employed, the percentage of all the workers by religious affiliation; the percentage by political affiliation—whether they voted for the Democrats or Republicans or Progressive party in the last election. There was also a record of the officers of the company, including my own name. There was a note on the politicians of the city, with mention made of those who might be considered friendly to Germany. This was all carefully set down, in 1938, mind you. Then, when I realized that a similar report on every factory in every State and also those in South America was available to them in 1938, I had to say, "This planning is invincible, and there is every possibility in the world that Germany will conquer the world by military force." It then looked as if Hitler would write the histories of the nations which, insofar as the civilized part, Rome had ascribed to do, but the Germans will do a much better job than the

Romans; much better than the Italians. Their methods showed that every possible means had been worked out, and when they had seen the success they had training the population, they decided to go on.

Place For Everyone.

As Reserve Officers, you know that you are in the 75% who will do this or do that, but in Germany it is all planned, right down to the last individual. If you are eighty years of age and blind, your good hearing can still be used to hear the British planes coming. Even the little nervous children, instead of moving them to institutions further inside Germany, to a safe place, they put many of them in Cologne, because as soon as something such as an air raid is near, they sense that something is wrong and there is a change in their condition. There is no consideration of the natural rights of a human being.

Do not believe all you hear about the Germans slaughtering Jews. They are not slaughtering the Jews at large, although a few are killed and many put in concentration camps. The loss of power that would result from putting most of them in concentration camps would be too great. As it is, they figure that the Jew can work, and work he does—the force can be employed.

I am an optimist. In Germany—I was there after Dunkirk and after Norway—it was felt that there was not the slightest chance of Britain winning the war. When I inspected the French prisoners of war and interviewed one section of two hundred and forty of them, only one believed that Britain had a chance, chiefly because they saw France collapse almost overnight. The way they felt about such a movement of force as Germany was capable of was, "Nothing can stop it"

Considered Russia Easy.

Consequently, when Germany invaded Russia, even though they knew Russia well and they knew of the gigantic precautions that Russia had achieved in a military way and in an industrial way, under the Soviet system, and the Germans knew that behind this facade Soviet Russia had never employed its full resources, still, the Germans were convinced that it would be comparatively easier to conquer Russia than it was to conquer France. I could not find one who would believe it would take any length of time—"They would be taken before the weather is cold." They never doubted—the equipment and force they were using convinced them that the World Order plan would succeed. Germany then figured that America would never be in the

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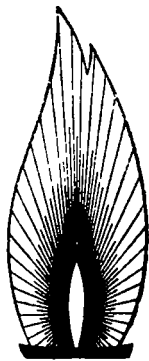


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War. They figured after Russia the conquest of Britain and then—the new World Order—"Germany is an irresistible force."

Just like their misjudgment of possible conditions in the United States if war came, and for all the planning of National Socialism, they made a mistake. Likewise, they taught the people to believe that because of your and my political system, that we are incapable of making any combined war effort. If Germany had realized in September, 1939, what you in Canada, and what we in the United States have done, industrially, they would not have gone on, but they actually believed that we would be physically soft and spiritually unable to cope with the situation, or its consequences. Their military plan was based on the conquest of France; the conquest of Britain, and then, eventually, the world. I gave you this one illustration on the Wisconsin matter, and I can tell you that I am convinced, positively, that their plans were all based on the ultimate conquest of South America, Africa, in short, everywhere. North America was as much included as Europe itself

There are so many things on which I could give you my point of view. I am not speaking officially, but with the permission of the government, and of the American government, and I am glad that now the government allows me to speak publicly, as well as to a gathering of this kind

July 10th, 1942, at Sarcee Camp.

Interned by the Japanese

By Col. E. S. Doughty

I AM highly honoured in being asked by your President to address you tonight. It is ten years since I attended a meeting of the A.M.I., and it is indeed a great pleasure to be with you again here. I much appreciate your kind and generous reception and your unswerving loyalty, and it would not, perhaps, be out of place to give you some details and particulars about the colony of Hong Kong.

Hong Kong Colony itself is approximately four miles long and eight miles wide, an area of about thirty-two square miles. There is a ridge of land running from east to west, and many small hills. In the early years, Kowloon was not part of the colony but, as traffic grew, the British became more firmly established and finally British control of the colony became definitely established with the signing of a 99-year lease, embracing Hong Kong proper, Kowloon and adjacent areas around. The maritime traffic grew rapidly until finally approximately 8,000 ships, with an average tonnage of 16 million tons, used the harbour annually.

There was a population of 20,000 Europeans, including British troops; half a million Sino Japanese, who had entered mostly for protection, also 50,000 children to feed. I may say here that your well educated classes of American Chinese would "lose face" if they mixed up with the regular natives, the greater percentage of whom are peasants and coolies.

Hong Kong Well Equipped.

Hong Kong has plenty of accommodation as far as hotels are concerned, and they have one curious custom which applies to them all—at 5 o'clock each morning they sound a loud gong and everyone returns to his own room. Banks are plentiful, too—there is one twelve stories high; there is the electrical power station, various railroad and bus stations, many docks, and all the stores one would require, with European goods.

From October to February each year is a most delightful time, with temperature ranging between 40 degrees and 70, with sunshine most of the time during the entire day. Generally speaking, most of the British there are located in the services. Huge crowds also attended the races, which include the "Hong Kong Derby," and they are well attended every day. There is also the lottery, running to a prize of \$500,000. In 1938 a syndicate of forty Chinese women won the first prize.

Some months are very clammy, as the average rainfall is approximately 108 inches, and with a temperature of around 94 to 98 degrees there is a very high humidity. July, August and September are the worst for rain and humidity, and the rainfall may run as high as eight or ten inches in a day.

Agree to Non-Fortification.

In 1921, at the Western Conference, Japan, United States and Great Britain agreed to non-fortification and not to develop any more first class naval bases. There were to be no more troops based on such points, according to this agreement. About five years ago two features caused the British to withdraw from this agreement. The first was the admitted increasing militarization of Japan, and the second was Japan's invasion of China.

Troops in Hong Kong included the 2nd Indian Hong Kong Battery, composed entirely of Indian personnel with British officers and N.C.Os. There were also the 2nd Royal Scots and the Middlesex. I used to go over to Middlesex Mess quite often. As you know, they have a very special privilege—whenever the anthem is played, they go right along with whatever they are doing, paying no attention. This privilege was granted to them a very long time ago. We have had various units of Gurkha troops and many other Indian troops in Hong Kong at various times.

The Chinese use firecrackers a lot. For some reason or another they are always setting off a great number of firecrackers. If a family lives, for instance, on the top floor, and, owing to a marriage or some other celebration, they set off some firecrackers and throw them to the ground; all the others in the building will also get busy with their firecrackers and throw them down; a tremendous lot of them in all, at, probably, all hours of the morning.

The burial of a deceased person is a very uncertain thing. It will vary greatly on how long it takes the family to find a "lucky spot." If they are wealthy, it takes many days to find a spot, and then the funeral takes place. Their funerals are very long, some of them as many as three miles in length. Many signs or banners are carried made of cotton and carried by bearers with upright sticks. Many of these banners are sent by friends. The family also sends various signs, saying "He was a good father" or something of that kind. The number of coolies carrying the coffin depends on the importance and wealth of the deceased. The most I have seen was 32 coolies carrying

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one coffin. It took me a long time to discover that the friends of all "Honggs" sent banners instead of flowers. When the dead man is a married man his entire family try to find a lucky spot and then, after the burial, it will perhaps be decided that this was an unlucky spot and so they will dig him up and try another lucky spot, perhaps then another lucky spot, and so on. The City of the Dead is a place of about three acres, with high walls,—some will be held there, waiting to find a lucky spot out on the hills, for anywhere from six to eight years.

Peculiar Marriage Customs.

The Chinese have some peculiar customs with regard to marriage. If a Chinese is wealthy enough, he may decide to take another wife, this in spite of the fact that he has a wife and perhaps four children now. He will, of course, take this wife without any permission or discussion with his first wife. More wealthy types very rarely take more than one legal wife, but support concubines. These concubines share in the estate of the family man at his death in just the same manner as his legal wife. Wealthy Sikhs may be found attending dinner parties, correctly attired. I cannot write Chinese. I understand it, but it kept me all my time learning English.

Life is very cheap in China. After all there are 300 million odd of them and at times the conditions they succeed in living under are indescribable. Due to war conditions they crowded into Hong Kong in 1939-40, and it is said there were thirty thousand of them sleeping in the streets—they had no home, no belongings, no money; all they seemed able to do was to find a little unoccupied corner somewhere on the ground, get a piece of paper and pull it over them. It was impossible for the local government to do much about this, for if they made the mistake of endeavouring to house or look after these thousands, they would very soon have had millions of Chinese crowding in on them,—the whole population would attempt to move in.

Very little serious crime exists; practically no major crime, in fact. In 1927-38 there were about 3,000 in the local jails, and as fast as they came out they told their friends how much they liked it and soon 6,000 to 7,000 managed to find some reason for getting into the jails. That is the way it is; one move often leads to something much worse.

Japs Strike at Shanghai.

When the Japs went to war with China, the Japs could not overlook the action that was going on in China in the building of military roads, and the bus lines that were being established as never before—even from one province to another. All this type of thing made the Japs feel that they could not wait much longer, so they started the war at Shanghai. You all know how this Jap aggression progressed as it went on and on. So it went on until the Japs found it was time to act and struck Soochow and the British at Shanghai. Only 40 or 50 Japs came over at first, and they were told their mistake and asked to go across on the other side and to stay there. We did everything to try

and keep the peace with the Japs, but they are very much like the Germans, they thought we were showing weakness rather than decency.

My telephone rang and it was a call from the military doctor, saying that he wanted me to come over as they were already arriving. I got to the dock just when the first party arrived and we met Brig-General Lawson, Colonel Henderson, Major Lyndon and some other officers. Everything was quiet then, generally, and it was hoped that the threat of trouble would not last over 48 hours. The military had kept the secret of the arrival of the Canadians well—nobody outside the military staff knew that they were going to arrive.

I had a long talk with Brig-General Lawson. When the troops got off the boat, they marched to the compound where kitchens were established. Afterwards, they marched off to the camp, and in the meantime they had a really good time. After the staff had selected better stations they split up from the camp. Although the defences had been greatly improved in the previous five or six years and were now in fairly good shape, the question of the distance that had to be covered was the important one. There was the stretch, nearly ten miles around Kowloon and nine miles long, which three Battalions had to take care of, so you can see how hopeless it was. The Japs infiltrated through the lines, cut in behind them, and almost immediately they had to fall back, on a frontage three miles long, towards Kowloon. The Royal Scots, instead of falling back to the south-east went north-east and soon they were up on Devil's Hill and the Japs surrounded them.

Food Control Difficult.

In the meantime the Japs had come around the other way and worked into Kowloon. The first we heard was at 7.30 on Monday morning; volunteers were called for, for food control. This was organized in 1940 and had a staff of three hundred people, among whom were many American Chinese. From the very start the food control was in a very unsettled state of confusion. On the fourth day the M.D. had to come down and take charge. We had to feed such numbers that we worked all day and we worked all night. My job was to feed 6,000 people.

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I had fourteen Chinese and two European restaurants. It was very difficult in so many ways, chiefly owing to the fact that 400 or 500 would get into a restaurant and soon there would be no more food available there and we had to get them elsewhere. Then we had four restaurants closed out, and that caused more confusion and overcrowding.

Then the electricity went out, then the gas went out, and three gas operated restaurants had to be closed up. Then the water main burst and we could not get water in any quantity. The only water we could get was from the wells, and we had to get this as quick as we could and make it go as far as we could. We did, however, a lot of good work. It finally got up to where we were feeding every day 50,000—every day, mind you, from morning until night, they just went through in a steady stream. We had about two hundred people who would buy rice. We made a small charge so that they would not come around the second time. We had a certain amount of trouble with some, particularly the Chinese clerks, some thousands of them, who felt that they had strong objections to eating the Chinese food, saying they must have European food. I used to explain to them the number of Europeans who must be fed also, but there was nothing to it, they wanted European food. Some of them became quite mad about it.

The hotel where our Food Control was located faced right to the harbour, and every night the Japs fired off a load of shells right into the harbour. On the third day of the war it was decided to kill 300 head of cattle. I approached the chief and asked him why we could not get in the godown two miles away where there were 8,000 cases of "Carnation" milk, and he thought that was a good idea, but when we attempted to get it, found it had been destroyed.

Outnumbered Seven to One.

The main reason why Hong Kong fell so quickly was that we had 9,000 troops and the Japs had 60,000 in the Hong Kong area. They used every imaginable strategy; they were well equipped, well trained, well disciplined, and were commanded by officers with five long years of war experience in opposition to the Chinese, whose style they well knew. They knew that particular ground, which was, of course, invaluable to them. I used to hear them at night shouting out to each other, where they were located, and when they got into Kowloon. When they first got into Kowloon, the Governor, who was quite a fighter, turned them down on their first peace offer. He said he would have no truck with them, and they went away very annoyed. That week they did everything they could think of to blast out the rest of the defences. We had an oil tank, containing probably 8,000 to 10,000 gallons of crude oil, and the Japs shelled it and set it on fire. As soon as they could bear in close enough they came with machine guns which fired very rapidly.

Three or four months before the war the police went to camp at various times, about 2,000 of them, and were trained in the use of revolvers, and when the war started about 1,000 of them deserted and

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became sentries, especially in the night. As we walked from the hotel, possibly half a mile, we would see twenty or thirty Chinese lying in the street, shot by these sentries. Finally it was decided to try and capture some of them. Forty or fifty, perhaps a hundred were caught, taken out and shot. Nobody seemed to care much about it, one way or the other.

When the Japs came to Hong Kong they decided, that is, the military, to dismantle the strong fortresses. TNT was placed in strategic spots. There were arrangements made that if no signal was given by 11.30 of that day, the Japs would be too close. The Japs were threatening very greatly at that time. Near 11.30 a party arrived near the docks and started lighting TNT. When the time came and no signal had been received, they decided they were Japs and damn near blew the whole place away.

Surrender at Christmas.

On Christmas morning, about 11.00 o'clock, the white flag went up from Government House and shortly after, also under a white flag, Jap officers arrived to arrange an armistice, and from that day on no word of the Governor was ever given, although it is apparently the case that he and his A.D.C. were taken, as was the Governor of Singapore, and interned in Formosa.

Within a week after the Armistice, on the Monday morning, the Japs came over, and we were there, and they ordered us shut up in a hotel and then they hunted up others until there were no more vacancies. The first thing they did was change the street names. All streets were renamed in Japanese instead of English. Then they forbid all Chinese

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schools to open unless Japanese was taught there. At the time we left, they had two hundred language schools going, at which the first requirement was the learning of Japanese.

On the 27th, Tuesday morning, the streets were filled with people, even the stairways, and there seemed to be a lot of excitement. Japanese was made compulsory, among other regulations.

On 2nd of January we were told we were being moved to the parade ground, half a mile from the centre of town. What belongings we had by this time, we took with us, also some blankets. When we got there, we found 3,000 people. It was terribly crowded. One day later, all Canadians were lined up and told they could look after themselves as best they could. The only good thing about it was that we found we could bribe the guards and obtain supplies from Chinese friends to supplement our rice rations. We stuck it out this way for probably three weeks, during which time we could see our Chinese friends. They paid no attention to our doing this. We stuck this out to the 24th of January.

Canadians Fought Well.

The Canadians boys put up a very good fight out there. The Japs were very annoyed about it. On Christmas day they took no prisoners. Things happened there that have never happened before in the history of the British Empire. Maryknoll Mission, for instance, was run by religious people, mostly from United States, and some of them were Canadians. There was Bishop Ogara, Fr. Mather, Father Barnes, and Father Quinn, who told me that on the day before Christmas at least twenty or thirty soldiers, British or Canadian, had rushed in and hidden anywhere. The only reason they could have had for doing that was the fear of capture by the Japs, and it was said there that the only reason they could have had for such fear of capture by the Japs was what they had seen as they had come down from the hills, of the Japs' treatment of our boys, British or Canadian.

We had elections and elected our leaders, and we got on very well. There were 370 people in the Science block of the College, with about twenty women. We managed to arrange separate quarters in the block for the women. In all there were 2,846 people in the compound. In the first three months food was very scarce and hard to get. We used to get 3 60 ounces of rice, a small cup of soup and a small piece of bread, and in the course of the day, including our rations at 5 o'clock, we had 45 loaves of bread for 370 people. After the ration at 5.00 o'clock we would not be due to get anything until 11.00 o'clock next morning, and sometimes we had to wait until 1.00 o'clock. That sure was a long wait.

We survived it, some way or other. We also used to manage to get some cigarettes. The guards would come around offering them at \$1.50 the package—we used to get fifty, sixty or seventy at times, and they used to make from \$20 to \$30 per day on them. We got on fairly well

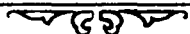
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with the guards, or at least with the Indian guards—the Chinese were more troublesome. Jap guards, especially if they had had something to drink, used to come along and endeavour to get into the women's quarters, which they finally did, and as they kept on doing this, we had to ask the Jap officers to check up on this situation as soon as possible.

We had a good deal of trouble at times after that with the Japs. They would get suspicious of something and get us out, even at 2.00 o'clock in the morning, to search our belongings. On the other hand, we were always expecting such things, and anything we wanted to keep away from them we generally managed to keep out of their reach.

I hope some points were of interest, and I thank you for your attention.

November 27th, 1942.



CADET W. E. MAXWELL WINS CUP FOR BEST MARKSMAN.

Smallest member of the Alberta Military Institute Cadets he may be, but he can top the lot of them with a rifle. Fourteen-year-old W. E. (Billy) Maxwell, at a recent parade of the Cadets, was presented with a cup as the best shot in the A.M.I. Cadets; at the same time, he received his stripes as a Lance-corporal, and was presented with his swagger-stick as the best boy on parade. This last indicates he was the smartest in appearance—brightest buttons, shiniest shoes, general look of having just stepped from a band-box.

Cadet Maxwell is following a family tradition of service, his grandfather, now deceased, having fought in the South African War. He follows even closer in the footsteps of his father, Lieut. W. Maxwell, 1416 Fourth Street N.W., Calgary. Lieut. Maxwell, now with No. 13 District Depot, is a veteran of the last war; as a Cadet he tied with the late Dalton MacWilliams as the best shot in Alberta. He won the Military Medal on Armistice Day in 1918, while serving in Russia with the Canadian Field Artillery.

The Fall of France

By Professor Albert L. Cru

(Professor of Modern Languages at University of Alberta)

My subject tonight is one of the most difficult things to explain, because it deals with history, and you know that nothing is more difficult to explain than history. We do not agree, even now, on the wars of the Romans, the wars of the Middle Ages or the wars of Napoleon, and there are many things we do not know about them. A great number of books have been written on the last Great War. I know a man who spent twenty years of his life analyzing these books, and nine-tenths of them were not telling the truth.

Tonight I shall give you only facts, and at the end of my remarks, I will be glad to answer any questions. I think that this is the best policy. I am not an apologist. I am a former soldier, and I am sorry not to be in uniform now, but there are some things we cannot help. There is another motive which gives me the impulse to tell the truth, to you gentlemen, and that is in my family we have had many dealings with the Germans. My grandfather was wounded by the Germans; my father was in the war of 1870; I have been in the last war, and my son is now in Australia. We do not attempt to ask the question of what the sons of our sons will see.

In order to understand the situation in France and the conditions in France, it is necessary to have an idea of the history of the armistice, for without this, one is not able to realize what has occurred. The armistice was the greatest shame in French history. The armistice came like a sudden blow, and the country did not know or did not even think what was coming or happening. The French people did not know of the armistice until four weeks after it was signed. Later we will see why this was kept secret. There were arrangements secretly made, and when the armistice was made known, the Germans were comfortably set up as far as Cherbourg and Brest. All the places of advantage were taken by them, even before further resistance could be organized. It was a trick.

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Followed Plans of Last War.

You remember Raynaud, he meant well but was not a very strong man. You remember Daladier, he was not a bad man but he was not the man for the situation. They all suffered from the fact that the men from the War College followed the plans of the last war. These men refused to listen to younger men who told them that infantry alone was useless, and that the battles would be decided in favour of those having the strongest artillery, most mobile tank divisions.

All that which happened in Europe had a tragic result for those countries near Germany. When a house is burning a mile from here we are not so greatly worried, but when the house next door catches fire then we set about doing what we can. That is what happened in France. France was betrayed by those in power. Not by Raynaud or Deladier, but by bigger men. When Raynaud realized how dangerous the situation had become, he created what was called a National Government of Republicans, Socialists, Catholics and others. These people joined his cabinet to attempt to unite the nation, but it was too late. That explains why Petain was invited, not because of his particular qualities, but as the representative of a certain class of French big interests. Petain was known at large as the Maréchal of France—the hero of Verdun—he had even been elected to the French Academy. His ideas on subjects like education belonged to the days of the French Empire, with all education under the Church. Taking advantage of the disaster of France, Petain assumed power overnight. Furthermore, General Weygand, Commander-in-Chief of the French army, went over the battlefield in a plane and came back saying, "It is useless."

You must remember that the French army did not surrender, but that large bodies of troops were caught in the Maginot Line. I have heard of the scene direct from witnesses—the country being simply covered with long lines of refugees, you can realize the tremendous effect this had in the choking of exits for the infantry and the artillery and other sections of the army. On the road, the civilians were machine gunned by the Germans and mercilessly bombed by their "friends" from Italy. The Italians even dared to talk of the joy of bombing and machine gunning these people on the roads.

No Pity For Italians.

After the Germans had captured Orléans and Tours, and these cities being without defence, the Italians came and bombed the defenceless cities. I have no sense of pity for the Italians now that such cities as Milan and Turin are being bombed. They come now for refuge into France. From Northern Italy they stream through Grenoble and the French Alps, all coming to seek refuge in France from British air attacks.

Shortly after this came a little rat with black hair and quick step—Laval. He had been planning co-operation long before this, and he carried out his plans slyly. He succeeded in becoming the head of the

government, although Petain was supposed to be in charge, and shortly afterwards came the acceptance of all the clauses of the armistice. Petain should have been called to power by the Deputies and the Senators, but he was not. He himself took the job of chief of the government, and he is still called the head of the State. Petain, Weygand and others who were in a position to help the move were told that it was better that decent Germans should have control of the country than the Communists. They were told that Paris seethed with Communist plottings; that they, the Communists, were all but in control, and so forth. Actually, there was not an ounce of truth in these lies—Paris was very quiet when the Germans marched in.

Peta'in decided he would accept the armistice, so he telegraphed Hitler—a Field Marshal of France to a Corporal. Hitler expressed himself as being willing to discuss everything. I am sure that it was Hitler that told Petain, "You will have your head on the stamps as well as Pasteur and the other great men of France." This is the first time in the history of France that the head of the government has appeared on her stamps.

This government, by accepting the armistice, brought about the most shameful conditions, you may well believe. Petain, "Saviour of France," permitted the most shameful period in the history of France. Hitler told Petain: "England is doomed"—"England is as good as dead—she will never rise again after we Germans get through." "The United States mean nothing to us; we will brush them aside." Hitler quickly got things organized on the Germans' idea; he got everything he wanted, or very nearly so, and without delay.

Peta'in Dangerous Man.

For a long time France remained postrate and without hope. The people could not see where they could turn. Everything was in the Germans hands—the news, the radio, the food, and so on, as indeed it is today. Anyone who would dare to really try and assist the true France at once was put under sentence of death by Laval and Petain. Petain is without doubt the most dangerous man in the long history

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of France: he is a fanatic, he is selfish, he is a defeatist. He lied to Frenchmen. He is the most dangerous man owing to the fact that he was believed to be so great. When a man is a nobody—well, very few pay any attention to him and he cannot do much harm, but a man who has been "Maréchal of France," that is something else again. Even during the first World War he always wanted to go ahead on his own, regardless of all others, and of course, Clemenceau could never trust a man who always spoke of defeat. People who have studied Petain closely say that he is a man who should be taken care of—he has a debilitating illness of the mind; he is already senile; he has visions of being another Napoleon or Joan of Arc, or, perhaps, a King of France!

Admiral Darlan and the Governor of Madagascar and of Indo-China were all creatures of Petain—all were his friends. When the Jap came along, they walked into Indo-China and then established the finest possible bases for the invasion and capture of Sumatra, Singapore and the Philippines. Actually this Governor was given a promotion. Take Boisson in Dakar. At the time of the armistice he laid low and said, "We are going to revolt," while informing Vichy of what was going on, and then escaped to Dakar. Shortly after he was made Governor-General of Dakar. All these characters have been men working under Petain's inspiration. The only one who did not actually work under him was Laval. He said, "I am going to run my own show."

Some Honest Men in High Places.

There were some honest men among the higher officers, of course, and there were some who, believing they should obey the government's orders; when the government said "Resist," they resisted. Petain had the same story for all officials, higher officers and the people alike—"I will save you—believe in me." But in the meantime, what did he do to the people of France? It was not long before he accepted and organized collaboration with Hitler by mobilizing French labour, to be sent to the factories of Germany and, mind you, to be put to work in factories bombed by the British. After all, say the Germans, "What matters if some Frenchmen are killed, we can get lots more, but Germans, no, that is different." On top of that, the Germans, under Petain's government, have steadily stripped France of all that is worthwhile, even the very food, scarcely leaving enough to sustain life. The school children now have to be given "rest" periods between classes; they have not the strength to go on with their studies in the regular manner.

Now General De Gaulle! The Germans knew him well long before the French. They also knew of his work and his ability in the way of mechanized warfare. They had indeed heard of this man. I can tell you that in the country sections all are solid De Gaullists, but as you get to the richer classes you find there a little more "collaboration." The chief of big industry, Louis Renault and other influential characters in control of large plants, have pocketed millions. The Germans asked, officially through the government, for their co-operation, and, as these industrialists got 100% profits, they gave the Germans all kinds of "collaboration."

Another question that has been asked: "Will the French rise up if the British and Americans invade France and assist them?" The question is fast becoming, "Can they rise up?" Take the children in the school not being able to stand more than half the study they should. It is all part of the Germans' plan; they will see to it that the people do not rise against them; they will not have the strength to do so. Both the Germans and the Marshal want all possible strength on the German side.

Pétain Delivers Political Prisoners.

I could speak for hours only on the things that Pétain has ordered done and has allowed to be done. He was held in the greatest respect because he was thought to be a very great man in France. He was in such a position that all of France looked up to him for help. Yet, in recent times, he has done such things that are almost unbelievable. He delivered up to the Germans all the political prisoners in France. France had received over 250,000 Spanish Republicans who had crossed the Pyrenees and taken refuge in France. France had received them and sheltered them. Pétain also gave back by force thousands of anti-Fascists to Mussolini. Pétain, in effect, said, "You can have them for the asking." Take the great numbers of Russians who believed they would be safe once in France, and the Government of France gave these poor unfortunates back to the Germans. Take the many escaped prisoners of war—Frenchmen, who had painfully made their way back to France, living like dogs, lying in the ditches and the fields during the day and sneaking along at night until they finally reached France. Hitler told Pétain to send them back, and he did. The famous and capable General Giraud managed to escape and when it was found that he had arrived in France, a price of 20,000 francs was placed on his head. Pétain called on Giraud to surrender himself, but he did not. He disappeared for two or three weeks and he turned up in Northern Africa, where he is now, aiding the British.

Pétain condemned De Gaulle to death. He said De Gaulle was a coward. Cowardice is the last thing that should be mentioned in the same breath as a man of De Gaulle's sincerity. If somebody was a coward, it was the man who signed his death warrant. The Fighting

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French are not only those who are out of the clutches of the government. Within France itself, there is today, and has been for many months, many French who work for freedom and neither Petain nor the Germans will ever be able to stop it, with all their machine guns. They get their messages to one another; they print their own newspapers, perhaps never twice in the same place, but they are printed. There are men working for French freedom in Equatorial French Africa, in Nigeria, in French Congo, in French West Africa, in Dakar and many other places. Even now there is a road nearly completed from Lake Chad to Khartoum, pushed by Frenchmen who wish to be free. Most of the work was done by natives, and soon supplies will move over it, that France may be free. This road has been three years in the building, as such things take time when the work is done by hand, with knives and shovels, without the vast machinery with which this country works—no, they work with baskets and small hand tools. These are the Fighting French.

You have no idea how the German police worked in Paris. The Paris police themselves, working under their orders, had to go here or there and, half the time not having any idea of the reason for the arrest, would simply walk up to a person and say, "You are wanted."

Destruction of French Fleet.

The final crime of Petain was the destruction of the French fleet at Toulon. Long before, the commanders had been ordered to destroy the fleet rather than permit it to be taken over by any of the other powers. Because they had always been taught to obey, they obeyed. Also, long before its destruction, Petain had taken off duty all the commanders who sympathized definitely with the Fighting French and replaced them with favourable men. Petain ordered the fleet to stay in Toulon. When the fleet received the order to go, it was too late. Only three submarines got away. Petain is the man responsible for the thousands of French sailors killed in Toulon, because he could have given them a chance to leave but did not.

I want to read you a letter, an exact copy of a letter which I know was written by a second-class private in Nyack, N.Y., U.S.A. This was written by a man who was in the French army and, because he was completely disabled, was allowed to leave France. After he had arrived in the United States, he wrote this letter to Petain:

"Monsieur le Maréchal:

"We remember the tragic hours of year 1940, of our new hope when Petain, the man of Verdun, and Weygand, the aide of Foch, took charge of our destinies.

"After the surrender and the armistice (the terms of which have never been entirely published), we were hoping for a dignified and united France.

"We had hope in you to preserve that unity and defend our dignity while all those able to do so would continue the struggle that you had

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given up, in order to resist in a different way, as we hoped. We trusted you, Monsieur le Maréchal, but no one can trust you any longer. You have deceived us and you have betrayed France.

"They have passed! You have forgotten Verdun. You have kept us in defeat. You have surrendered France to its conqueror . . . Is it for collaboration that one million and a half of our soldiers are rotting in German jails?

"It has been given to a Maréchal de France to write the darkest page of our history: SHAME!

"And how they must despise you, your new masters! They whose doctrine is that it is better to fight without hope than to surrender without fight.

"No, Monsieur le Maréchal. It is inconceivable that the France of St. Louis, of the Rights of Men, of Valmy and Verdun should become the accomplice of ruffians, liars and murderers; that her honour should be for harter with those who have trampled, massacred, denied everything that made her greatness and her glory.

"Monsieur le Maréchal, I do not want the word Frenchman to become the synonym of traitor or Italian. I want my children to be proud to be Frenchmen. In spite of you, we shall continue the struggle.

"There will be a new dawn, when we shall be allowed to sing "La Marseillaise" again. Please believe, Monsieur le Maréchal, in our entire devotion to France."

This letter has been inspired by the forty million Frenchmen who are waiting. I do not know whether I have satisfied some of your inquiries as to the truth. What I have told you tonight is, I thoroughly believe, absolutely true. These things have happened.

December 11th, 1942.

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When The Boys Come Back

By Alex. Walker

TO readers of a military journal it is scarcely necessary to stress the fact that our first objective is VICTORY—clear and decisive victory over nazi-ism and fascism, and all they stand for. This is the primary condition for any post-war planning; the first condition for any sort of freedom and security. To this end all else must be subordinated. But, even in the midst of this world-wide cataclysm, with our minds becoming more and more engrossed with the tasks contingent to victory, we must hold in close perspective our responsibilities in post-war reconstruction.

When the "War to end all Wars" ended on that bitter morning of November 11, 1918, the men who lived through the hell of France and Flanders emerged disillusioned, desperate and disorganized. They learned that nothing disappeared more rapidly than the public's gratitude to the soldier, once the danger of defeat was removed. They came to believe that there was truth in the old trench theory that "You're a ruddy hero when you leave, but just a bloody nuisance when you come back." They understood the humiliation of having to depend on charity for themselves and their families to exist, after they had fought to protect that liberty and security which were their human rights.



*Dominion President of the
Canadian Legion*

Lessons of the Last War.

We remember only too well the lessons of the last war, and the abject failures in dealing with the problem of post-war reconstruction. These failures were the results of procrastination, makeshift and mismanagement—of parliament, provincial legislatures, and municipalities caught unprepared for the big tasks which suddenly devolved upon them.

Recriminations of the grave mistakes of the past will serve no good purpose now, unless it is to stimulate a resolve that all safeguards be set up to prevent a repetition; for if the old order is persisted in, our new veterans will be the main victims, and we shall have failed in our trust. Many things need to be done, and a start on these should be made.

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right now if we are ever to lay the foundations of a new order—a new order under which mankind may work and live in adequate recompense, free from the spectre of unemployment, poverty and distress.

Almost two years ago I presented, on behalf of the Canadian Legion, extensive submissions to the House of Commons Committee on Pensions and Rehabilitation. I then repeated what we had already stated to the Prime Minister when the entire Dominion Executive Council of the Legion had a meeting with Mr. King shortly after the outbreak of war. It was this:—

“That adequate steps be taken to ensure that those who volunteer for service shall in no way be penalized on their return to civil life and, so far as possible, shall be assured of that place in civil life which they might reasonably be assumed to have obtained had they not enlisted.”

Entitled to Re-establishment.

From the standpoint of the serving soldier this is the essence of the rehabilitation problem. There is no question of special reward for services rendered. The Legion has always steadfastly opposed in principle any efforts to secure concessions in the nature of special rewards, and believes that the new ex-service men, when they thoroughly understand the matter, will take the same position. It is nothing less than a moral right, however, that a man who has served his country shall, as far as possible, be re-established in society in the manner suggested. This formula, which is a very simple one and has been repeatedly enunciated since the last war, not only by the Legion, but by leaders of governments and political parties and prominent citizens, surely represents the minimum that a man has the right to expect. It should be transformed into the most practical measure of rehabilitation that can be devised.

From the point of view of the State, adequate re-establishment represents, in the first instance, the fulfilment of a moral obligation, and all Canadians will desire most emphatically that this obligation be carried out in full measure. It will also be their desire that the

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question of cost shall be no more of a consideration than is the cost of fighting and winning the war.

From the financial standpoint, rehabilitation should be regarded as part of the war, and there should be no letting up in the war effort or war expenditure until this problem has been adequately provided for. This point is emphasized because there was a tendency at the end of the last war—after the payment of gratuities and after certain spasmodic efforts towards re-establishment—to consider the whole question as being very largely disposed of, and to reduce expenditures to a minimum. It is clear now that this policy was not only mistaken but, in the long run, has proved most costly and has worked much hardship on many of those who served in that struggle. Further, it is in the interests of the State itself that the transition from military to civil life should be smooth and efficient. From this point of view, rehabilitation must be considered as an essential part of the general post-war construction problem. It will be difficult enough to transform the industrial and other war activities of Canada to a peacetime basis, and most assuredly this problem will be magnified beyond conception if there is permitted to occur any sudden glutting of the labour market with many thousands of newly discharged men, all desperately striving at the same time to obtain employment. At all costs this situation must be avoided. Not only will it tend to confuse and confound the process of reconstruction, but it will bring into being bitterness and resentment of a nature not easily eradicated.

Rule Out Public Relief.

In the Legion's opinion, in order to accomplish rehabilitation without undue dislocation of industry and without hardship to the individual, it will be necessary to contemplate from the outset the introduction of some form of "retarded demobilization." This involves scientific planning as a result of which each man will step from the forces to a gainful employment, or to training on a remunerative basis leading to gainful employment. One thing is very certain, providing the individual concerned is willing to work, there should be no period between demobilization and employment during which the ex-service man or his dependents would be obliged to have recourse to public charity. The Legion feels very keenly, and it believes it echoes the opinion of the whole Canadian people, that public relief as a means of maintenance during the transition period should be ruled out wholly and completely.

The subject of rehabilitation and reconstruction is too vast and too complicated to be dealt with in any detail in a brief article, but there is one absolutely essential point that I wish to re-emphasize. The Legion believes it will be fatal if the adequacy of rehabilitation measures should be curtailed due to financial alarm or panic. Yet, in the light of experience, we realize that this is a natural tendency, one

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which, in our opinion, must be strongly and firmly resisted so that the necessary monies may be found to do the job properly. Any other policy will, in our judgment, prove more costly in the long run and the resulting dissatisfaction and unrest will be anything but an asset to our country. The only course is to face the problem and the cost involved fairly and squarely in the first instance.

Realities of Financing.

One of the most encouraging signs in connection with rehabilitation is the fact that the Canadian people themselves are beginning to awaken to the realities of financing. They want to know why it is now possible to spend billions for armies, navies and airfleets when, in the years before the war, they were told that a few hundred millions to keep starvation from the door meant national bankruptcy. Also, if the present superficially good business conditions can be financed without wrecking the nation, they want to know why large outlays cannot be made in the post-war years on constructive rehabilitation projects and thus benefit the returned men and the nation as a whole.

We of the Legion believe that the whole problem of rehabilitation and reconstruction, however complex it may be, should be regarded, not as a necessary evil to prevent large-scale unemployment when victory is won, but as an opportunity for the greatest human advancement and happiness our civilization has ever seen.

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The R. C. M. Review

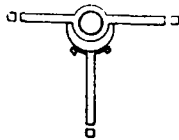
THE first Victoria Cross award to the Canadian Army in the present war was won at Dieppe by Lieut.-Col. Charles C. I. Merritt, one of the graduates of the Royal Military College of Canada. Lieut.-Col. Merritt was officer commanding the South Saskatchewan Regiment at the assault on Dieppe on the 19th of August, 1942, and is now a prisoner of war.

The Christmas number of the R.M.C. "Review" features this outstanding exploit of Lieut.-Col. Merritt, and also mentions other awards to ex-cadets of the R.M.C. following the Dieppe assault, as well as a list of those mentioned in despatches

The "Review" gives a complete account of the graduation ceremony of 1942, which was attended by His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada, and Her Royal Highness Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone. Copies of His Excellency's address and an address by Major-General H. F. H. Hertzberg, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C., P.S.C., commandant of the College, and a copy of a broadcast on the "Royal Military College" by Lieut.-General H. D. G. Crerar, D.S.O., commander of the First Canadian Corps, which was delivered on October 25th, 1942, are to be found in the "Review."

A complete list of ex-cadets in the services is published, and there are also a number of other interesting articles. This issue of the "Review" is suitably illustrated, and it provides most interesting reading.

A copy of this issue may be seen at the Alberta Military Institute Library at the Garrison Officers' Mess in the Armouries.—Editor.



The Annual General Meeting 1942

THE annual meeting of the Institute was held in the Garrison Officers' Mess, Armouries, on Thursday, 12th February, 1943. The meeting was opened at 8.30 p.m. Owing to the absence of the President (Capt. N. A. Campbell), who was on sick leave, Lt.-Col. E. R. Selby, D.S.O., V.D., occupied the chair.

The following signed the attendance register:

Col. E. R. Knight, Col. G. W. Kerby, Hon. Col. K. M. Bowness, Lt.-Col. E. R. Selby, Lt.-Col. N. H. Parsons, Lt.-Col. D. G. L. Cunningham, Lt.-Col. A. E. Shore, Lt.-Col. W. K. Jull, Lt.-Col. H. Pryde, Lt.-Col. J. W. Littleton, Major A. J. Davis, Major F. Graham, Capt. H. S. Hinton, Capt. R. C. Carlile, Capt. Laybourne, Capt. A. D. Murison, Capt. J. A. Suttle, Capt. J. T. Whiteoak, Capt. S. R. Farquharson, Capt. E. W. James, Lieut. D. C. Duclos, Lieut. T. W. Collinge, Lieut. M. H. Robinson, Lieut. F. Tempest, Lieut. R. T. Baxter, Lieut. L. G. McCarthy, Lieut. R. W. Culver, Lieut. M. H. Staples, Lieut. W. S. Miller, Lieut. B. J. Charles, Lieut. J. B. Whiteoak, Flt.-Lt. C. G. Childe

Minutes

The minutes of the last annual meeting, held on Thursday, February 5th, 1942, having been printed in the Annual Journal of 1941, it was moved by Lt. M. T. Collinge, seconded by Lt. M. H. Robinson, that the minutes be taken as read.—Carried.

Letters of Regret

Letters of regret for non-attendance were read from:

Rt. Rev. L. R. Sherman, Bishop of Calgary.
Hon. Capt. W. E. Jackson.
Sqn. Leader J. E. Pugh.

These letters were filed.

Report of the President

The report of the President was read by Lt.-Col. E. R. Selby. (See page 8).

Moved by Lt.-Col. E. R. Selby, seconded by Lt.-Col. D. G. L. Cunningham, that the report of the President be received and adopted.—Carried.

Auditor's Report

The report of the Auditor, Lieut. F. J. Butler, certifying that all books and securities of the Institute for the year 1942 had been examined and found correct, was read by the Secretary. (See page 13).

Moved by Major A. J. Davis, seconded by Capt. D. E. Cameron, that Auditor's report be adopted.—Carried.

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Financial Statement

The Treasurer advised that copies of Annual Statement had been mailed to all members and read same with various additional statistics dealing with finances and membership. (See page 14).

Moved by Lieut. L. G. McCarthy, seconded by Capt. J. A. Suttle, that Financial Statement be approved.—Carried.

Librarian

Lieut. M. H. Robinson, Librarian, read report for 1942, recommending a grant of \$25.00 for 1943. (See page 18).

Moved by Lieut. M. H. Robinson, seconded by Lt.-Col. J. W. Littleton, that report of Librarian be received and approved, and grant of \$25.00 be authorized for 1943.—Carried.

Lt.-Col. Cunningham suggested that a list of the books outstanding be published in the Annual Journal.

Lt.-Col. Jull agreed to see that a list of outstanding books would be posted in the Mess if furnished to him.

A. M. I. Cadets

Lieut. T. W. Collinge presented report of the activities of the A.M.I. Cadets and recommended that a grant of \$250.00 be authorized for 1943, also that the policy for Liability be continued. (See page 19).

Moved by Lieut. T. W. Collinge, seconded by Lt.-Col. J. W. Littleton, that the report be adopted, the Directors authorized to spend up to \$250.00, and that the Liability policy be continued.—Carried.

The thanks of the Institute were extended to the Committee, Officers and Instructors for their splendid work.

Clerical Work

The Directors recommend that a sum not exceeding \$100.00 be authorized for clerical assistance to the Treasurer and that a sum not exceeding \$120.00 be authorized for clerical assistance to the Secretary during 1943.

Moved by Lieut.-Col. E. R. Selby, seconded by Lieut.-Col. D. G. L. Cunningham, that these amounts be authorized.—Carried.

Annual Journal, 1943

The Directors recommend that the Annual Journal containing the activities and lectures 1942 be published.

Moved by Lt.-Col. E. R. Knight, seconded by Lt. W. St. J. Miller, that the recommendation be approved and that the thanks of the Institute be extended to Capt. R. B. Wilson for the splendid manner in

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which the Institute Journal for 1941 was edited, to Lieut. M. H. Robinson in soliciting advertisements, and others who supervised its publication, also the advertisers for their support.—Carried.

Vimy Dinner

Directors recommend that the Vimy Dinner be held on or about April 9th, 1943.

Moved by Lieut. L. G. McCarthy, seconded by Lt.-Col. A. E. Shore, that this recommendation be approved.—Carried.

Garrison Officers' Mess

Moved by Capt. S. R. Farquharson, seconded by Lt.-Col. D. G. L. Cunnington, that the Directors be empowered to make necessary arrangements with Garrison Officers' Mess for the use of the Mess and supplying of refreshments during 1943.—Carried.

From 22's to Machine Guns

THE confidence and skill, acquired yesterday at the target, makes the sharpshooter of today. That is why so many Canadians in our fighting forces are "crack" shots. Many of them are the proud owners of the bronze, silver and gold pins, won in their early days with "Dominion" Marksmen. Today, quite a number of those boyhood emblems of proficiency are being replaced by Military decorations.

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scientists and workers are devoting every ounce of energy and ability in supplying our fighting forces with war material for every fighting front, for every climate, that our Canadian ways and customs—our Canadian freedom may be preserved.

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Nomination of Officers for 1943

The Chairman, Lt.-Col. E. R. Selby, made the suggestion at this time that the retiring President be retained as a member of the Executive during the following year, in order that he might not step right out of association with the Institute, and that the benefit of his experience be given to the new officers.

In accordance with Section VII of the Constitution and Bylaws nominations were received.

The Chairman declared the officers duly elected, there being no other nominations. (See page 5).

Patrons

It is recommended that the names, titles and distinctions of both Governor-General and Lieutenant-Governor be given on the printed report in the Institute Journal.

President - 1943

The Chairman invited Capt. D. Cameron Sinclair to take the chair, wishing him every success.

Capt. D. Cameron Sinclair, upon taking the chair, expressed appreciation for the honour and asked the co-operation of the members during the coming year. (See page 12).

Thanks to Press

Moved by Major A. J. Davis, seconded by Capt. A. D. Murison, that a vote of thanks be extended to The Albertan and The Herald for their co-operation during the year.—Carried.

Vote of Thanks to Cadet Committee

Moved by Lt.-Col. D. G. L. Cunningham, seconded by Lt.-Col. E. R. Selby, that a vote of thanks be extended to the Cadet Committee for the splendid work they have done during the past year.—Carried.

Vote of Thanks

Moved by Lt.-Col. D. G. L. Cunningham, seconded by Lt.-Col. J. W. Littleton, that a hearty vote of thanks be extended to the President, Directors and Officers for 1942.—Carried.

The meeting was adjourned at 9.30 p.m. by the singing of the National Anthem, after which refreshments were served.

February 12th, 1943.

Alberta Military Institute Membership List

THE utmost effort has been made, in spite of numerous changes of station and private addresses. If any member is aware of a change which has not come to the Directors' notice, he will confer a favour by notifying the secretary.

PAST PRESIDENTS

Colonel G. E. Sanders, C.M.G., D.S.O.	1920-21
(Late) Colonel George Macdonald, V.D.	1922
(Late) Lt.-Col. J. N. Gunn, D.S.O., V.D.	1923
Deputy Commissioner J. W. Spalding, R.C.M.P.	1924
(Late) Major-General D. W. B. Spry, O.B.E., V.D.	1925
Lt.-Col. G. H. Whyte, M.C.	1926
Colonel D. G. L. Cunningham, M.C., V.D.	1927
Major H. W. McGill, M.C., V.D.	1928
(Late) Major A. N. Martin	1929
(Late) Lt.-Col. D. Ritchie, M.C.	1930
Lieut. Hugh C. Farthing	1931
Major-General L. F. Page, D.S.O.	1932
Colonel E. R. Knight, V.D.	1933
Lt.-Col. D. H. Tomlinson, M.B.E., V.D.	1934
Brigadier D. J. McDonald, D.S.O., M.C.	
Lt.-Col. J. W. Littleton, M.C.	1935
Lt.-Col. H. Pryde, E.D.	1936
Colonel N. D. Dingle	1937
Colonel H. C. A. Hervey, V.D.	1938
Lt.-Col. H. G. Nolan, M.C.	1939
Lt.-Col. A. C. Cooper Johnson, M.C., V.D.	1940
Lt.-Col. E. R. Selby, D.S.O., V.D.	1941
Capt N. A. Campbell	1942

LIFE MEMBERS

Major-General A. H. Bell, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Major-General G. R. Pearkes, V.C., D.S.O., M.C.
Colonel G. E. Sanders, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Hon. Colonel Viscount Bennett, E.D., P.C., K.C., LL.B., LL.D.
Hon. Lt.-Col. G. W. Kerby, E.D.

HONORARY MEMBERS

The Rev. L. Ralph Sherman, M.A., D.D.
L. W. Brockington, Esq., K.C.

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RESIDENT MEMBERS

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Adams, J. M., Major.
Anderson, J. G., Capt.
Annand, S. A., Lieut.

B

Baker, H., Capt.
Ballard, C. P., Lieut.
Banks, B. W., Capt.
Baxter, R. T., Lieut.
Beach, F. K., Major
Bell, W. A., Lieut.
Berryman, A. M., Hon. Lt.-Col.
Bill, A. H., Lieut.
Blake, G. W., Capt.
Boalch, E. H., Lieut.
Borland, E. C., Major.
Bouck, C., Capt.
Bowness, E. W., Hon. Lt.-Col.
Bright, A., Capt. and Hon. Chaplain.
Brooks, W. M., Capt.
Brough, R. R., Major, M.C.
Burrell, G. E., Lieut.
Butler, F. J., Lieut.

C

Campbell, F. A., Lt.-Col., M.C., V.D.
Cardell, H. J., Lieut.
Carlile, R. C., Capt.
Carmichael, J. V., 2/Lieut.
Carson, H. R., Lieut.
Cavanaugh, L. A., Lt.-Col.
Campbell, N., Major.
Cave, J. H., Major.
Chapman, L. H., Major
Charles, B. J., Lieut.
Chase, A. V., Major.
Cheyne, W. D., 2/Lieut.
Chiswick, R. J., Hon. Lt.-Col.
Clark, C. B., Lieut.
Cody, M. G., Capt.
Coates, W. R., Capt.
Collinge, T. W., Lieut.
Corben, S. H., Lieut.
Cormick, J. D., Mr.
Crumblehulme, F. L., Capt.
Cross, J. B., 2/Lieut.
Cummings, G. J., Lieut.
Cunnington, D. G. L., Lt.-Col., M.C., V.D.
Curllette, E. T., 2/Lieut.
Currey, F. E., Capt.

D

Davidson, C. G., Major.
Davis, A. J., Major, E.D.
Davison, A., Capt.

De Balinhard, W. D. C., Capt.
Dingman, A. R., Lieut.
Dingle, N. D., Col.

F

Farquharson, S. R., Capt.
Farrow, N. A., Capt.
Farthing, H. C., Lieut.
Ferguson, A. H., Capt.
Findlater, A., Capt.
Firmstone, W. E., Major.
Flemons, R. G., Lieut., M.M.
Flood, L. R., Lieut.
Ford, J. N., Capt.
Francis, H. W., Major.
Freehorn, S. G., Major.
Frickleton, W. C., Lieut.

G

Gaherty, G. A., Capt.
Gainor, J. H., Major, M.C.
Galbraith, C. T., Capt., M.C.
Goodchild, R. H., Lieut.
Gray, J. T., 2/Lieut.
Graham, F., Capt.
Graves, R., 2/Lieut.
Gulland, F. M., Lieut.

H

Hamilton, C. R., 2/Lieut.
Hanning, J. E., Lt.-Col.
Hanna, J. J., Capt.
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